

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST  
CHANGE.  
Barometer 29.72

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)  
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September 17th, 1912, Temperature a.m. 77, p.m. 77; Humidity...37, 38.

September 17th, 1911, Temperature a.m. 86, p.m. 91; Humidity...71, 55.

No. 8894

庚申初八月壬子

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1912.

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## TELEGRAMS.

### RAILWAY SMASH.

#### LANCASHIRE DISASTER.

Reuter's.  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, September 17.  
A railway disaster has occurred at Ditton, in Lancashire. Twelve people were killed and 50 wounded.

### REFORMS IN HOLLAND.

#### A BIG PROGRAMME.

London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at the Hague states that Queen Wilhelmina, in a speech at the opening of Parliament, announced the immediate introduction of a Bill for the revision of the Constitution, a Bill providing for old-age and sickness insurance, and the establishment of a Ministry of Defence in place of the Departments of War and Marine.

#### SOCIALIST RIOTS.

Later.  
The same correspondent reports that there was rioting on Tuesday afternoon in consequence of the refusal of the authorities to permit a Socialist procession through the streets in support of universal suffrage.

The Socialists consequently assembled on the racecourse outside the town and marched to Parliament. Here they were stopped by a cordon of police, which charged the mob with drawn swords, dispersing them. A few were injured.

### GENERAL NOGI'S WILL.

#### A STRANGE DOCUMENT.

London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo reports that General Nogi's will is a pathetic document. It says that he follows the Emperor because his services were no longer required. He had often sought to die, and he chose the occasion of a great national calamity. He distributes his property to his wife, to friends, and to public institutions. This indicates that his wife's death was not premeditated. General Nogi suggests that his body be given to the Medical College, and only the teeth, hair and nails buried.

#### THE FUNERAL.

Later.  
Reuter's Tokyo correspondent states that Prince Arthur of Connaught will attend the funeral of the late General Nogi, whose British Orders will be carried by British officers in the procession.

### THE NEW TURKEY.

#### BRITISH FELICITATIONS.

London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that King George and Sir Edward Grey have cordially congratulated the Sultan and Kiamil Pasha, respectively, on the occasion of the Feast of Bairam.

Sir Edward Grey added that he wished success to the Government's policy.

### MANCHURIA.

#### WILL JAPAN ACT?

London, September 17.  
There is a strong belief in Chinese official circles, since the return of Prince Katuru from St. Petersburg, that vigorous Japanese action will be taken in Manchuria after the burial of the

## TELEGRAMS.

### BRITISH MANŒUVRES.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE KING.

Reuter's.  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, September 17.  
His Majesty King George has arrived at Cambridge to attend the Army manœuvres. He stays at Trinity College.

His Majesty motored in undress uniform of a Field Marshal on a visit to Lieutenant General Sir J. M. Grierson, Commanding the "Blue" Army (the defenders), who explained the plan of operations; and then mounted a charger with the Chief of the War Office Staff and visited Major General Sir Douglas Haig, who is in command of the "Red" Army (the invaders).

#### DEFENDERS REPORTED SUCCESSFUL.

The Armies are now in close contact. News is reported that the defenders have scored an initial success, having got astride of the invaders' line of advance, and, being superior in strength, they will be able to assume the offensive.

#### NEW FORCES.

Besides the aviators, who are ubiquitous, carrying everything at a height which renders them immune from fire, motor cyclists are proving most valuable for scouting, and taxicabs and motor buses for transport.

### FRENCH MANŒUVRES.

#### OPERATIONS ENDED.

London, September 17.  
The French military manœuvres have concluded. President Fallières partook of luncheon with the Generals and foreign officers on the manoeuvre ground, cordial toasts being honoured.

### GERMAN NAVAL REVIEW.

#### AN IMPOSING ARRAY.

London, September 17.  
Altogether 118 ships, representing 550,000 tons, 32,000 men and 200 heavy guns, were reviewed by the Kaiser on Monday.

Later.  
At Wilhelmshaven 30 battleships, eight of which were Dreadnoughts, six large and 11 small cruisers, anchored in long lines prior to the manoeuvres. The Kaiser, on board the Deutschland, steamed down the lines amid a thunder of salutes, the crews standing to attention and cheering.

### TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

#### THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

London, September 17.  
A message from Reuter's correspondent at Geneva states that the "Journal Genevois" says the Turco-Italian Peace delegates were surprised at the report of a rupture having taken place. They declare that the conversations continue.

A message from Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the "Temps" correspondent at Geneva declares that an acceptable basis of peace has been found. The principal point is a loan of £20,000,000 to enable Turkey to reorganise her finances and administration. This was the fundamental question and its acceptance is an *in fact* accomplishment. Matters in Tripoli have been settled to Italy's satisfaction. It is even stated that the plenipotentiaries to sign the treaty have been nominated.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome telegraphs that Signor Giovanni Bortolini, conducting the semi-official Turco-Italian negotiations, arrived from Ouchy and conferred with Signor Gedotti Giuliano, the Foreign Minister, and returns shortly to Switzerland.

## TELEGRAMS.

### HUNGARIAN POLITICS.

#### FIGHT IN PARLIAMENT.

Reuter's.  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Budapest states that, despite the olive-branch held out by the announcement of the impending introduction of a Bill to make police intervention unnecessary in Parliament, when the Chamber opened this morning intense feeling was displayed.

Count Tisza, the President, was received with a torrent of abuse, and the ear-splitting din which followed developed almost into a free fight.

M. Andrassy and others were separated after an infuriated scene, but the tumult continued unabated, though Count Tisza left the chair and was replaced by the Vice-President.

At 4 o'clock a strong body of police appeared on the scene, and Count Tisza declared in the Lobby that he would employ them to quell the disturbance if necessary.

### ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

#### BRITISH EXPEDITION RESCUED.

London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at St. John's, Newfoundland, states that the Scott Expedition to Baffin Land, in search of gold, has returned without accomplishing success. However, it discovered enormous deposits of coal and iron and brought back members of the Munn Expedition.

Captain Munn is a British Army officer. He found gold at Pond's Inlet but was unable to follow up his discoveries owing to the loss of his ship in the ice floes. He and the other members of his party were rescued on the verge of starvation.

Captain Barnier, with an eighty-ton schooner, will winter at Pond's Inlet in search of gold.

### BRITISH SQUADRON.

#### WARM NORWEGIAN WELCOME.

London, September 17.  
The British squadron visiting Christiania was much feted. Their Majesties entertained Admiral Bayly and officers to dinner at their country residence. Most cordial toasts were exchanged. A ball was given on Monday night on H. M. S. Lion, which was attended by 350 distinguished guests.

### MANSION DESTROYED.

#### INMATES' NARROW ESCAPE.

London, September 17.  
Carden Hall in Cheshire, an Elizabethan half-timbered mansion, the residence of Colonel George Holdsworth, has been destroyed by fire, and many valuable pictures, art treasures and jewellery were lost. The inmates escaped in their nightdresses.

### CHINA'S NEW FOREIGN MINISTER.

London, September 17.  
Reuter's Peking correspondent says that Lu Cheng Hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is retiring, and will be succeeded by Liang Ma Ting.

## TELEGRAMS.

### ENCOURAGING BIRTHS.

#### AUSTRALIAN SCHEMES.

Reuter's.  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that, in addition to the Federal provisions for a bonus to parents for every child born, the Government has introduced a scheme for free compulsory medical attendance and "skilled nursing in maternity cases." The new scheme will cost \$60,000 per annum.

### NEW YORK POLICE.

#### THEIR INTEGRITY INVOLVED.

London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphs that the District Attorney has instituted an inquiry to ascertain what has become of important documents alleged to have been seized at the time of the arrest of "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louis." This has revived a tense situation, as it appears to be a question of the integrity of the police.

### THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

#### WANTED AT PEKING.

##### (From Chinese Sources.)

Peking, September 17.  
President Yuan's telegraphed to Yiu Yu-ping, the general who commanded the Cantonese troops at the siege of Nanking last year, asking him to proceed to Peking. Yiu will soon start for the North.

CHINESE V. MONGOLS.  
The Governor General of Hei-lung-kiang has telegraphed to the Peking Government that the Chinese troops have won a battle against the Mongolians at Pak-wan-fa-chun.—"Shat Po."

#### YUAN'S WORRIES.

Shanghai, September 17.  
Owing to the unsuccessful raising of foreign loans in London, President Yuan is greatly worried, and, as a result, he has taken ill.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.  
Chau Hok-hai, Minister of Finance, is resolved to resign on account of the financial strain on the Government.

DR. SUN'S EFFORT.  
Dr. Sun Yat-sen has proceeded to Shan-si in order to endeavour to influence the Chinese bankers there to contribute funds to the Government, and also to promote industry.—"Shat Po."

#### TROUBLE WITH JAPAN.

Shanghai, September 17.  
A Japanese merchant in Wu-hu is stated to have obtained a large sum of money under false pretences, namely by the issue of lottery tickets. He attempted to escape, but was arrested by a Chinese policeman. The Japanese gunboat in Wu-hu waters then insisted on the release of the man. As a consequence, there is great agitation among the Chinese, which may lead to serious international complications.—"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

#### RUSSIAN REQUEST.

Peking, September 17.  
The Russian Minister at Peking has asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs to permit the establishment of a consulate at Kalgan. However, the Ministry refuses to comply with the request.

#### THE RAILWAY SCHEME.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has asked Liang Ma Ting to assist him in the development of the railway scheme.—"Sai Kai Kung Yik Po."

## TELEGRAMS.

### BOXING.

#### MATT WELLS BEATEN.

Reuter's.  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, September 17.  
In the ring at Blackfriars, Mehegan, the lightweight champion of Australia, won what was described as the Lightweight Championship of the British Empire, defeating Matt Wells, who was disqualified on a foul for hitting Mehegan twice, at the end of the fourteenth round, after the bell had gone.

### CHINA'S RESOLVE.

#### TO COMPLY WITH BRITISH SUGGESTION.

London, September 17.  
Reuter's Peking correspondent states that the Acting Premier, in a speech in the Assembly, indicated that the Government intended to comply with the suggestions contained in the Memorandum issued by Sir John Jordan on August 28th.

In the Memorandum referred to, Sir John Jordan referred to China's intention to incorporate Tibet as a Province, and declared that the Tibetans ought to be allowed to manage their own internal affairs without Chinese interference. He recommended a new Anglo-Chinese agreement as a precedent to British recognition of the Republic.

### POSSIBILITIES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

"Before American capital will be attracted to the Philippines," said Professor Piper recently, "we shall have to announce a definite future policy. Unless we are willing to announce that the Philippines are to remain American territory and permit them to be developed by American methods, material progress in the islands will be very slow."

Personally I think we ought to adopt a policy that will permit the Philippines to be developed, as our own west was developed, by attracting the most enterprising Americans. We can do this by announcing that the Philippines are to remain American territory. I see no reason why we should not give the Filipinos local self-government when they are fitted for it, but in simple candour we should tell them what they must do to become ready for it when 70 per cent of the people are able to read and write English. This will require at least two generations and disabuse the Filipino of the idea that he is ready now and entitled to self-government, an idea that he not unnaturally maintains.

Development of agriculture, Professor Piper believes, is the only thing which will make the Philippines prosperous. The agriculture of the islands is now on the crudest sort and the production but a small fraction of the possibilities.

The Philippines, he says, are capable of supplying the entire America demand for sugar if opportunity were given for large scale operations. Careless preparation of copra or dried coconuts has held the price of the Philippine product down to the lowest level. Careless methods of the native tobacco planters, said the professor, and the short-sighted grasping policy of the tobacco companies is hampering the improvement in the quality and production of tobacco. Manila hemp, he says, is losing its place owing to poor methods of preparation for market. Rice lands, he adds, need only irrigation to more than double the present crop.

## TELEGRAMS.

### TURKISH REFORMS.

#### SIX BRITISH OFFICIALS.

Reuter's.  
[Service to the "Telegraph."]  
London, September 17.  
Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople says the Cabinet has decided to suppress the state of siege at Constantinople and extend the concessions granted to Albania to the remainder of the Empire and to appoint six British Advisers to the Departments of Police, Posts, Telegraphs and Statistics.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### TELEGRAMS.

##### THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Liang Men-ting is to be the new Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Prince Arthur of Connaught is to attend the funeral of the late General Nogi.

Twelve people were killed and 50 injured in a railway disaster at Ditton, Lancashire.

It is believed in Chinese circles that vigorous action will shortly be taken by Japan in Manchuria.

Warships to the number of 118, with 32,000 men aboard, have been reviewed by the Kaiser at Wilhelmshaven.

The French military manœuvres have concluded, the President lunching with the officers on the manoeuvre ground.

A preliminary instalment of half a million sterling has been paid to the Chinese Government out of the London loan.

The National Council at Peking has approved of the re-opening of negotiations with the Six Power financial group.

In view of foreign protests, the Peking National Council has advocated a modified policy in regard to Mongolia and Tibet.

Among the reforms decided on by the Turkish Cabinet is the appointment of six British advisers to various Departments.

King George has arrived at the scene of the Army manœuvres, which are reported to have opened with a success for the defenders.

Carden Hall, in Cheshire, an Elizabethan mansion, has been destroyed by fire, pictures, art treasures and jewellery being lost.

The correspondent of the "Temps" at Geneva states that an acceptable basis for peace between Italy and Turkey has been found.

The British Squadron which has been visiting Norway has been warmly welcomed. Their Majesties entertaining Admiral Bayly and officers.

The opening of the Hungarian Parliament was marked by riotous scenes, a strong body of police eventually appearing on the scenes.

In the fight for the Lightweight Championship of the British Empire, Mehegan defeated Matt Wells, who was disqualified on a foul in the fourteenth round.

There has been rioting at the Hague owing to the refusal of the authorities to permit a Socialist procession through the streets in support of universal suffrage.

## NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### THE NEWS CONDENSED.

The Scott Expedition to Baffin Land has returned to Newfoundland and brought back members of the Munn Expedition, who were rescued on the verge of starvation.

The Acting Premier of China has indicated the intention of the Government to comply with the suggestions contained in Sir John Jordan's recent Memorandum.

The New South Wales Government has introduced a scheme for free compulsory medical attendance and skilled nursing in maternity cases, at a yearly cost of £60,000.

Bills for the revision of the Constitution, for the provision of old-age and sickness insurance, and for the establishment of a Ministry of Defence, are to be introduced in the Dutch Parliament.

In his will, General Nogi says he follows the Emperor because his services are no longer required. He suggests that his body be given to the Medical College and only his teeth, hair and nails buried.

The question of the integrity of the New York police has been raised by an enquiry as to what has become of important documents alleged to have been seized at the time of the arrest of "Gyp the Blood" and "Lefty Louis."

#### LOCAL.

Mr. Allan Wilkie and his company scored a decided hit in "Candida" last night. "Salome" is to be presented to-night.

A meeting of the Hongkong Association Football League, second division, is announced to be held on Wednesday, October 2.

At the Police Court to-day a Japanese woman was remanded in bail of \$250 on a charge of kidnapping a Japanese child from Japan.

This morning at the Criminal Sessions, the Chief Justice, sentenced Lam Sing, who broke out from prison, to one year's hard labour.

Lam Tai, who was charged at the Criminal Sessions, with being concerned in a robbery by two or more, was sent to prison for five years.

A burglary is reported from Apichonau. It is stated that a man broke into a shop and stole property valued at \$40. The police at Aberdeen have the matter in hand.

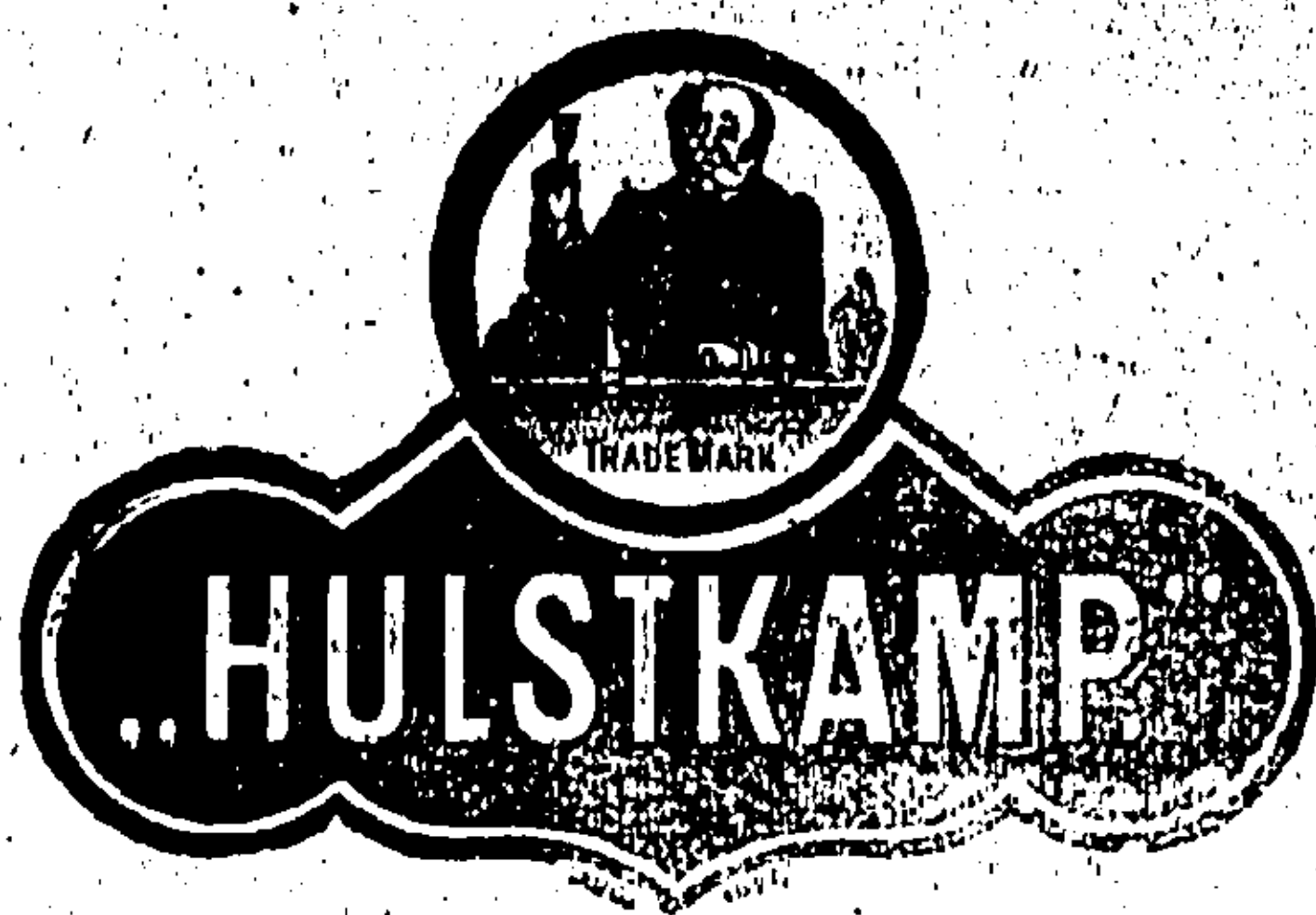
For detaining a child with intent to deprive the father of custody of it, a man was sent to prison for five years with hard labour and ordered to receive fifteen strokes of the birch rod, at the Criminal Sessions to-day.

Shanghai's team for the Inter-port swimming contest is below strength, but the members of it are still hopeful. Of the original team only three members have come, but the substitutes have trained assiduously since their arrival.

Two hawkers who would not obey the orders of an Indian constable to put their wares on the side channel, were charged with assaulting the police, this morning at the Police Court. It appears that when the men were being taken to the Police Station, a crowd followed, calling "Fight the Police!" and "Strike the Police!" and they were fined \$50 respectively.



## Notices



**FINEST OLD DUTCH  
GIN & LIQUEURS.**



FINEST OLD SCHIEDAM

\$14.00 per Case of 12 Quarts  
INCLUDING DUTY.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FREE  
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**GRATIS**

to regular buyers on application  
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SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA.

**MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,**

4, DES VOUEUX ROAD

**THE  
SCIENCE OF ADVERTISING.**

Advertising is both a science and an art. We have studied that science.

Do you know the ART?

Can you write a catchy ad?—very few can.

A good ad. is one that catches the eyes, then holds the attention.

Can you do it? We can.

Let us write your ads. for you, insert them in any paper you fancy, but let us write them for you, we like it, that will be our recompense.

Choose your paper, put them in, watch results. **ADVICE:**—Insert them in the paper with the largest circulation—that is the secret of judicious advertising.

All the papers have the largest circulation, if you doubt it, ask them; then tell us, what they tell you.

The other fellow is losing all the money. True; that is the reason he is able TO KEEP UP the advertising rate!

THEY KNOW that the other fellow is losing money hand over fist, if YOU doubt it, ask them, they will tell you candidly; "it is quite true."

The cheapest ad. is the dearest. Why? do you know your business and ask why?

Do you advertise because of friendship? No? To reach the people? Yes, yes, that is the reason and it can only be accomplished by advertising in the paper that has the largest circulation. But if they all have the largest circulation, I must advertise in all the papers? Quite so, if you think

## Shipping

**BRITISH INDIA S. N.  
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NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN  
Kobe, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

## EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTA," 4,154 tons, Captain Tallent, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 20th September, at daylight, to be followed on the 12th October by S.S. "ITOHA," Captain Tucker, taking Cargo and Passengers at current rates.

## WESTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTIRA," 4,574 tons, Capt. H. Carey, now here and ready to load 19th inst. will leave HONGKONG for SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON on the 23rd September, at Noon, followed by S.S. "OKARA," 5,291 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, on the 4th October, at Noon, taking cargo and passengers at current rates.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,**  
AGENTS.  
Telephone No. 216,  
Hongkong, 17th September, 1912. [147]

## Notices

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Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK of every description.  
Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of  
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOXES and ALL-STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong and China.

**THE TAIKIO DICKY & ENGINEERING CO.,  
OF HONGKONG, LTD.**

Agents,  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**  
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911. [42]

## Hotels

**HONGKONG HOTEL.**

A LA CARTE GRILL ROOM.  
Now Open.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager. [25]

**GRAND HOTEL.**

NOTED FOR THE BEST FOOD, ACCOMMODATION, CLEAN-  
LINESS, AND GOLD DRINKS.  
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

Tel. 197.

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

**ASTOR HOUSE**

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL).  
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.  
For particulars and rates apply to  
Telephone, 170. Telegrams "Astor." [24]

**OPEN AIR SKATING RINK  
at  
BELLE VIEW HOTEL**

Telephone No. 907.

Sessions: 10 a.m. to 12 Noon. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Admission 25 cents.  
5 p.m. to 8 p.m. 9 p.m. to 11 p.m. Admission 50 cents.  
String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday, commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [25]

**KING EDWARD  
HOTEL.**

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.  
Under European Management.

Electric Light and Lifts.

Latest Improvements.

Reasonable Rates.

Telephone 373.

**H. HAYNES,**  
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [65]

**THE TAIWAN  
RAILWAY  
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TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

Under the Direct Management of the  
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EXCELLENT CUISINE AND  
GOOD SERVICE. RATES  
6 YEN and Up.

Uniformed hotel porter meets all  
trains and steamers. Luggage are  
ranged for without any trouble to  
guests.

Hongkong, 1st Feb., 1912. [132]



1, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower St.) ESTABLISHED 1900. [48]

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED**

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net

In Bags of 350 lbs. net

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.**

General Manager.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1901. [44]

**THE FAMINE IN CHINA.**

EIGHT Famished Districts, with an  
area of 30,000 square miles.  
TWO and a half millions people  
facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-  
BUTION TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

Manager, International Red Cross  
Committee, Shanghai.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1912. [1]

## Notice



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**KENNEL INDISPENSABLES.**

For the destruction of dis-  
ease germs in stables, kennel  
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**IZAL VETERINARY FLUID**

is death to insects and all parasites, harmless to  
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**AGENTS: W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,**  
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**GUINNESS' STOUT,  
THE WELL-KNOWN  
"HORSEHEAD,"**



**BRAND.**

Sole Agents,

**CALDBECK  
MACGREGOR & CO.**

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN  
and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912. [146]

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CLASS, well finished car, at a moderate price.

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**Entertainment**

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Two Performances: Nightly.  
THE GREAT FILM  
TOM BUTLER.  
GREAT SUCCESS  
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BAILEY and PATSY.  
Debut at Matinee on SUNDAY,  
16th, 6 p.m. of the Great acrobat.  
The Sobotoff.

Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1912. [562]

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LARGE SELECTION  
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**William Powell,  
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YOUR EYES.**

If your sight is failing, or your  
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It costs you nothing.

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OPTICIANS.**

And can grind any lenses, or  
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**PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.  
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**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.  
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.  
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to  
11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

**SUNDAYS.**

7.30 a.m.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.  
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.  
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.  
8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. " 15 min.  
9.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

**NIGHT CARS on Week Days.**

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Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

**SPECIAL CARS.**

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**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**

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**OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES**

China Mail.

**A Word for the Suburbs.**

We confess, says the "Standard," to not a little sympathy with the complaint of a correspondent that dwellers in the London suburbs are so subject to the cheap satire of professional humorists. Desirable residential districts have taken to a large extent the place of cheese and mothers-in-law as a means of provoking easy laughter. People in whom the mention of "kippers" no longer provokes a smile laugh with great heartiness when Tooting or Peckham Rye are mentioned on the stage. The novelist is perhaps even more vicious than the dramatic writer when he deals with suburban life. He seems to take a delight in treating the inhabitant of Wandsworth or Clapham with ferocity as well as ridicule. Any one who took his ideas purely from the fiction of the period must come to the conclusion that the average suburbanite unites the foibles of M. Jourdain with the meanness and malevolence of Uriah Heep. We are not without an uneasy suspicion that many of the most scornful writers are themselves dwellers in the despised areas. Certainly novelists and satirists cannot all live in London. It is simply a question of numbers and cubic space. Clearly, many artists in fiction must live either in the country or in the suburban districts; and their bitter dissection of the suburban householder rather points to a more than casual acquaintance.

Daily Press.

**Dr. Sun's Railway Ideals.**

It has been customary to speak of the Chinese as a shrewd business race, yet it is difficult to point to a single large commercial undertaking that they have conducted successfully—not even the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. All the shrewdness and sagacity that they exhibit in the ordinary business transactions of everyday commercial life seem to vanish when they come face to face with an enterprise involving millions, and Dr. Sun's speech is the latest example of this fact. No one will deny that China's railway system must develop largely in the near future; that its great need at present is a central and co-ordinated scheme by which the existing lines shall be lined up; and that foreign capital will be required for this purpose. Considering the excellent appointments of that kind he has made already, we should have expected the President to engage a foreign expert to advise China in these matters. Dr. Sun can in no way claim to be an authority on railways, and we find it difficult to understand his appointment unless it is made for the purposes of political convenience.

South China Morning Post.

**Amity or Armistice?**

It will naturally be contended that the dream of every true fighting man is of "bloody war and quick promotion" but still the fact that in the minds of Japanese fighting men Japan and America are coupled as prospective belligerents, while it may not indicate that hostilities between those Powers are inevitable, certainly does not bear out the contention that the Japanese "feel very friendly towards the United States." As the poet sings, "Perhaps you were right to disassemble your love, but why did you kick me downstairs?" Luckily for the keeping of the peace between Japan and America, the preponderance of Japan's sales to her Pacific neighbour constitutes a far surer guarantee against war than the bucketful of wishy-washy, flabby-dabby sentiment about poor old Commodore Perry which are periodically ladled out at every Nishi-Bai Kai, when the wine is in and the gush is out at post-prandial gatherings of the Harvard Club and the American Friends Association. If ever the shade of a great man is invoked, that shade is that of Commodore Perry.



## GENERAL NEWS.

## Premier Lou.

Premier Lou Tsong-tsing has been granted a further leave of absence of ten days to recuperate his health, says the "Peking Daily News."

## Canadian Pacific Dividend.

The Canadian Pacific Railway on August 12 declared dividends of 2 per cent. on the Preference stock for the half-year and 2½ per cent. on the Common stock for the quarter ended June 30.

## Berlin-New York Wireless.

A new wireless station at Nauen, near Berlin, which replaces the tower blown down in a terrific storm last March, is approaching completion. The tower is nearly 900 feet in height and its radius of action is expected to include New York.

## Shanghai Milkman Electrocuted.

A native milkman walking his rounds on Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, on the 12th inst. picked up the end of a live wire extending from a watchman's hut. He was instantaneously killed. Electricians were working in the hut and had left the wire unprotected.

## Rats in Cochín China.

Rats, says the United States Consul at Saigon, are responsible for 30 per cent. loss on the Cochín China rice crop, the export value of which last year was over six millions sterling. Infecting the rats with contagious disease has been tried, with moderate success only.

## An Ocean Newspaper.

The "Ocean Daily Bulletin," which is published every morning on all the passenger steamers in the North Atlantic services of the Cunard Line, is about to be issued in a new and enlarged form. It will follow more closely the plan of an ordinary newspaper than anything previously attempted in a "deep sea daily."

## Dare-to-Dies Mongolia.

The Anhwei and Hupei men are organizing in Peking a Ready-to-Die Corps, that will march against the Mongols. The Chinese troops are massacring everyone in the north in a most terrible way, after the Mongols had first annihilated on the way to Tsaoanfu entire villages, and have most cruelly massacred women and children.

## Another Chinese Paper to Appear.

A newspaper, advocating a constitutional monarchy for China, is going to be started in Tientsin by Liang Chieh-shan, leader of the Pao-huang Tang. Its initial capital will be \$500,000 and its shareholders are most Manchurian dignitaries and discharged Chinese officials. The newspaper headquarters have been decided to be in the Japanese settlement.—"Kuo Feng Pao."

## Soochow Law College.

Chen Tsh Chuan, Governor-general at Nanking, has issued instructions to Colonel Li Yin Shih to select forty military officers to study law in the Republican Law College at Soochow. Ban Shih Wan, president of the college, observed in his petition to the governor that military officers, including the army and the navy, should be thoroughly acquainted with legal subjects on rules governing prisoners of war, court martial and the like.

## Chinese Police Service.

As the result of the recent reorganization of the Chinese police service along the Mukden-Antung Line, the expense list has been cut down from Taels 58,000 to Taels 18,000, and the police force from 360 to only 180 officers and men. A general reduction has been introduced also into the salary list, the most striking instance being the case of an officer who has his salary lowered from Taels 180 to Tls. 40 per month. Superintendent Liao has been obliged to resign.

## Robbery at a Prison.

The residence of the governor of Oxford Prison, which is within the precincts of the prison, has been broken into by burglars. An entrance was effected by breaking a gully window, and several rooms were visited by the intruders, who attempted to force open drawers, but only two sheets are stated to be missing. The governor, Mr. Hine, was absent on a holiday. Recently a man was committed for trial charged with committing a burglary at the House of the deputy-governor of Pentonville Prison, which adjoins the prison.

## PLANTERS AND THE LABOUR CODE.

## Molly-Coddling the Coolie.

A meeting of the Planters' Association of Malaya, held at the Chamber of Commerce, Kuala Lumpur, recently, was presided over by Mr. E. Macfadyen, who passed some strong criticisms on the recently passed Labour Code.

In the course of his speech, dealing with the Labour Code Mr. Macfadyen said that in certain matters, the Government had made actual concessions. They might as well take those first as they wanted to make the most of them. The Government had agreed that payday should be on the tenth instead of the 7th day, and they had also withdrawn the provision charging a fee for the medical examination of immigrants on arrival at the port. The draft of the Code had included limited powers granted to employers to fine coolies for certain specified offences. These powers had now been eliminated, but he did not know they were very great losses. In the matter of discharge tickets the recommendations of some of the members who had had experience of the law in Ceylon had not so far been met with a blank refusal. The Government had met the suggestions with an open mind, and had asked for time to consider them and make enquiries. If the Association could convince the Government that the liberty of the coolies would not be seriously interfered with there was a possibility that some system of discharge tickets would before long be made law.

## The Truck Question.

Referring to the "truck" question the Chairman said that though they were not by any means certain of getting their point conceded, they had not so far received a flat refusal.

That was all they had gained, except that Government said they appreciated the trouble the Association had taken, and fully recognised the value of the criticisms which had been offered. (Laughter.) That was very nice, but there was an old adage about the insufficiency of fine words by themselves to butter parsnips. (Laughter.)

There were other matters more disappointing. The first was what was colloquially spoken of as the Perhentian Tinggi Enactment. That was a law which was passed in the course of a very few days' consideration, and at the time the Association protested, not so much against the law as against the precipitancy with which it was passed. In answer to the resolution adopted by the Association to that effect the Government replied that they fully agreed that in the ordinary way it was not desirable to pass a measure of vital importance at such short notice, and it was explained in Council that the law was for one particular case only, and would not be used in any other case.

## The Whole Thing Must be Reconsidered.

They were assured that before these powers could be put into exercise a second time the whole question would be reconsidered, and the Planters' Association would be given ample opportunity for expressing its views. Personally he took it that the Government had found themselves in a hole and had got out of their difficulty by methods they recognised and admitted were crude and which they were prepared to modify when they had given time to consider how such modifications could be introduced. So far from being modified, however, this law had now been included in the Labour Code, and along with it other provisions which were much more sweeping. In the first temporary enactment, passed at the end of the last year, power was taken by the Government to order upon any estate on learning that the condition of the coolies as regarded health or otherwise was unsatisfactory. The Government could, if necessary, remove the entire labour force. They could come in at any given moment and say: "This estate may no longer be used for the employment of Tamil coolies." One would have thought that sufficiently sweeping. But the Government had dragged out from an old Straits Settlement enactment provisions relating to

indentured Tamil labour, an entirely different thing from free labour. It had now been made the law that not only might the Government come in and say an estate had been proved to be unfit for Tamil coolies, but having sold them a block of land, they might, at the very beginning of things, refuse to allow them to employ Tamil coolies to turn that block into an estate.

The Association recognised and admitted that in this country, in the exceptional circumstances here, it was quite necessary that the Government should have extreme powers to deal with imported labour. But they did say that if these powers rested in the Government they must be exercised subject to some reference to some authority other than the executive officers of Government (Hear, hear).

## How the Law Should be Used.

The proposal which they made, just to put the thing in concrete shape, was that law and its allied provisions should not be used except after reference to a small commission or committee which should include a judge. The Government said that was an improper use to which to put a judge, but he noticed that one of them did not consider it beneath his dignity to sit on a commission on rikina rioters in Kuala Lumpur. (Laughter.) He believed the law when printed would be found to contain an amendment that an employer proceeded have against should an opportunity of showing cause against such an order being made, and to call any evidence he might desire. They were assured that the Chairman of the Local District Planters' Association, for instance, would be called in, and that the manager in that way would be allowed to bring pressure upon the Government.

He regretted to say that for his own part he did not value these verbal assurances. They committed the man who made them, and who doubtless stood by them quite honourably, but he was here to-day and in Fiji or East Africa to-morrow, and that verbal assurance committed nobody but himself. That amendment did not appear to him (the speaker) to be of the slightest importance. They must continue to press for modifications which would secure them against the whole business of their estates being at one stroke of the pen, and without any warning, suspended. The Government were quite right to protect labour, but in a country like that, where the Government claimed omniscience as well as omnipotence, capital also was entitled to protection. Both employers and coolies came there freely, independently, and with the hope of gain, and knowing full well where they were coming to. Protecting the coolie could be overdone to the point of molly-coddling him. Where would that country be at the present moment if those clauses had been in force 15 or 20 years ago? One thing he would say was quite certain: they would have had no railway. (Hear, hear).

## Health and the Code.

The Chairman then dealt with the administration of the health enactment incorporated in the Code. No one had been keener than the planters on any measure to improve the health of the coolies, and he did not think any department could have started under more favourable conditions than the Health Department of that country, two years ago. And now, he supposed of the numerous porpoise inspectors who visited their estates, no one was less welcome than the health inspector. (Laughter.) And he did not hesitate to say that all the lavish expenditure which had been incurred under the instructions of the health officers during the past two years had failed to make the country one little bit more healthy than before. He was not arguing against medical science, but against the position in which their health officers were put, and which was an untenable one. The medical man was an expert. The expert might be a good man to advise on his own particular hobby, but very often he was the very worst man to advise on general policy. (Hear, hear.) He devoted so much time to one particular aspect of things that he lost his sense of proportion. In no other country in the world was the medical officer put in the position in which he was there.

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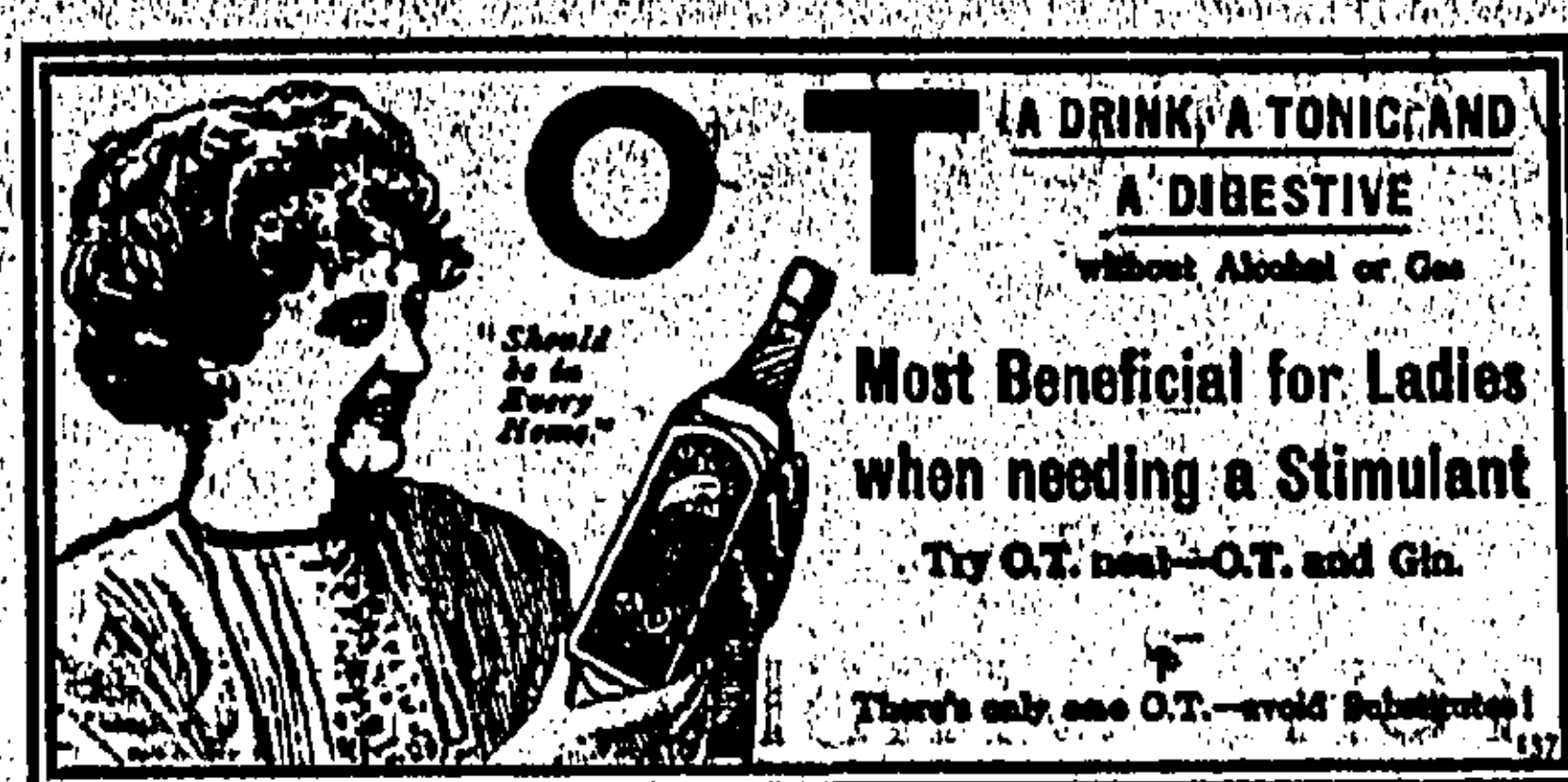
In England he was adviser to a board or committee, which in turn was controlled by the Local Government Board. That was the kind of system the Association asked the Government to adopt.

Creation of Boards. They asked that rural boards should be created, including planter members, but with an official majority in every case. But the Government simply flouted the whole thing. The Chief Secretary wrote that one of the chief objects of the Labour Code was to introduce uniformity in administration. (Laughter.) What reason there could be for uniformity in hospitals or latrines between Kuala Lumpur and Klang, Malacca and Johore, Ipoh and the Dindings, it passed his wit to conceive. He should have said one of the great advantages secured by the rural boards would be that they would secure an intelligent diversity. The Government insisted on maintaining the indefensible and hopeless position by which the same man who, as medical officer, reported on an estate, advised the Resident as to what instructions were to be given to that estate, while if the planter appealed he could only do so to the Resident, whose adviser was the same person who originally gave the order. That was an impossible position. He believed the Government had missed a great opportunity when they refused to consider the proposals of the Association.

It now remained the clear duty of the Association to press for an alteration of the law on the points touched upon by him, and to continue doing so by every means in their power, in this country as well as in England, until they had gained their points. Loud applause.

The Loss of the Koun Maru. The following further particulars are given by the "Japan Gazette" of the 5th instant regarding the loss of the Koun Maru. The Koun Maru was lost with nearly all her crew during the storm of the 1st instant. The ill-fated vessel was of 2,876 tons, and was owned by Mr. S. Nakamura, of Chinnampo. En route to Yokohama from Moji with a cargo of coal, she encountered the recent storm off Rook Island (Mikoto-mojima), in Izu province, at about 10 p.m. on the 1st, and foundered. She had a crew of about forty. All on board were lost, with the exception of Captain S. Ito and a quartermaster. The two survivors were adrift until the 3rd and 4th, respectively, when they were rescued by fishing boats.

In compliance with the request of Tsuchikawa Shokai, the Tokio agents of the str., the Naval Department ordered the naval authorities at Yokohama to despatch the cruiser Takachihio to the scene of the disaster.



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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

### MARRIAGE.

SILBERMANN—MARRIAGE.—On September 8, at the Magenboth Synagogue, Singapore, David Silbermann to Eliza, only daughter of Mrs. B. Maia of Singapore.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1912.

### THE COMING RUBBER CRISIS.

No one financially interested in rubber can, unless he deliberately sticks his head in the sand, ostrich-fashion, fail to see that big upheavals in this industry are approaching. The latest addition to the many warning signs is Reuter's telegram to the effect that Brazil now frankly admits that competition from the Orient is seriously threatening the South American trade. This admission counts all the more inasmuch as, till lately, the holders of shares in South American-grown rubber fondly believed that any attempt at acclimatizing the *hevea Brasiliensis* in the Far East could not meet with more than half success. Such ideas were all very well so long as the plants were only plants. But what were tiny twigs and seedlings four years or so ago, are now trees, ripe for tapping; and the London market is realising this. Moreover, a glance ahead will further remind the investing world that the competition between East and West has not even seriously begun yet; that, in a year or two, the already formidable opposition of Ceylon and the Federated Malay States is to be strengthened by the wealth of latex which Sumatra and Borneo will be able to pour on to the market.

Those whose interest in rubber is not an immediately financial one will—like the proverbial lookers on who see most of the game—easily realise that, out of such keen competition, good must arise for the general public. What is most extraordinary to the lay mind is the fact that the thousands who, a year or two ago, shot their money into Eastern rubber like corn out of a sack, were unable to see that a time was quickly coming when competition must have its natural, and only possible, effect on price; and that it could only be a matter of time for rubber to reach a certain low figure and (with trifling temporary variations) to remain there. A little more "cutting," a little more excess of supply over demand, and rubber will be—like tobacco or tea or cocoa—just a comfortably good speculation, and nothing more; and those good folk who have indulged in visions of cent per cent. profits must expect a rude awakening.

Nor can any sober-minded person ignore the effect on the rubber world that "synthetic" is shortly to have. As a rubber-planter stated in our columns some time ago, the idea of artificially produced rubber is no more far-fetched than that of beet-sugar or of chemically manufactured indigo; these two last have come to stay, and in a few years will, so far as one can judge, probably see synthetic rubber as much an article of commerce and daily use as they or any other recognised manufacture. Thus, with a third party in the field, we may look to find the rivalry between Eastern and Western growers but a short-lived one; then will probably follow a short period of combination of the two old forces against the new comers; and finally, a happy truce-signing between all three.

### DAY BY DAY.

The man who fears pleasure is of finer stuff than the man who hates it.

Gunboat Returns.  
The French gunboat Vigilante has returned from Canton.Japanese Charged with Kidnaping.  
At the Police Court, this morning, a Japanese woman was remanded in bail of \$250, on a charge of kidnapping a Japanese child from Japan.Mr. Mackie Returns.  
Mr. A. J. Mackie, who has been ill in hospital, suffering from malaria, was able to take up his duties at the Criminal Sessions, as interpreter, this morning.Operetta.  
An operetta by a juvenile company is being arranged for Sept. 27, at the R. A. Theatre. The entertainment is under the patronage of Lady May.Reported Burglary.  
A burglary is reported from Apichau. It is stated that a man broke into a shop and stole property valued \$40. The police at Aberdeen have the matter in hand.Found on a Prisoner.  
At the Criminal Sessions, this afternoon, evidence was given of what was found on a prisoner's clothing on being searched. He had \$2.50 in money, four cigarettes, a revolutionary badge, revolutionary army discharge and certificate, a girdle and fifteen pawn tickets.

British Subject as Portuguese Consul.

On the 8th August last, Mr. George d'Almeida, a British subject, wrote to the Straits Government asking whether he could accept the appointment of Portuguese Consul at Singapore. He has just received an answer that the British Government has no objection to his accepting the post.

Telegraph Communication with Foochow.

The typhoon of yesterday interrupted the wires connecting Foochow City with the Cable Station at Sharp Point and the service between those two points had yesterday to be conducted by boat, but repairs were effected this morning and normal communication was reopened by 10 a.m.

Hongkong Association Football League, Second Division.

The meeting of the Hongkong Association Football League, Second Division, will be held in the Offices of Messrs. Ellis and Ellis, 114 Des Vaux Road on Wednesday, 2nd October, 1912, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of electing Office Bearers for ensuing year.

The Razack Case.

Three of the charges originally preferred against Moosa Abdool Razack in connection with the unlawful removal of opium and attempting to bribe a public servant named Silva, were withdrawn, before Mr. Melbourne, this afternoon. The only charge proceeded with was the one of removing the opium without a permit. Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$250.

### CHINESE FOR AUSTRALIA.

According to figures supplied for May by the Commonwealth Statistician, the entry of Chinese into Australia during the first four months of the year numbered 892—an increase of 377 over the similar period of 1911. The Secretary of the Department of External Affairs does not attach any special significance to this increase; he does not think that more Chinese are coming into Australia than have a right by reason of previous residence there. His opinion is that the large influx is due to the fact that owing to good times in Australia, the Chinese have been making more money than in previous years, and have been able to afford trips to their native land.

### THE ALLEGED COINERS.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. E. A. Irving, Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, applied for bail in the case of the man and woman remanded in custody on a charge of being in possession of several thousand spurious American coins. The request was declined.

## MODERN ENOCH ARDEN.

MAN NOW IN HONGKONG RELATES AN AMAZING STORY.

### STRANGE ADVENTURES OF CHARLES C. JONES.

The well known poem of that name was only fiction.

In the person of Charles C. Jones, now in Hongkong, we have a far more interesting story,—that is fact.

Mr. Jones told his strange, and in many ways, sad—history to a "Telegraph" representative, prefacing it by saying:

"I know that were it not for my letters and other papers, no one would believe such a series of wanderings and adventures possible. However, as the American Consul is satisfied that I am the 'dear returned to life' I will tell them to you. I married in Boston, just after the Civil War, in which I fought with the 24th Massachusetts Volunteers. I was in the battle of Spotsylvania, on General Stephenson's staff, until he was killed. Then at the fight at Petersburg,—just before the fall of Richmond. After that I was appointed to General Terry's staff and saw action at the battle of Newbern, North Carolina, and shortly after, at Little Washington. The next engagement was at Morris Island,—outside of Charleston. I was then transferred to General Hancock's staff, on which I remained until the close of the war. I lost these fingers—"holding up a badly maimed right hand"—in a skirmish in Western Virginia, when we tore up a mile of tracks so that supplies should not reach the Confederate troops.

"When I got back to Boston things went wrong, financially, and I tried the west—and failed again. In the meantime 'kind friends'—(You know the kind I mean?)—The old man smiled whimsically—"turned my wife against me, and my house was burned down and the insurance money paid to her. Hearing of this I came back to Boston only to find my family very cold. They said that I could go where I please. I was young, and sometimes the spirit of a young man is easily broken. Mine was,—though were those days here again it would be a different matter.

"So in '79 I took passage in a small barque,—the "D. Webster,"—for Australia and reached Melbourne after 116 days with \$20. The Melbourne Exposition was on then, but work was scarce. In one way and another I picked up a little money and on Cup Day a total stranger gave me a tip on a 'sure thing.' I was desperate and staked all I had. The horse won at tremendous odds and I left the course with \$8,000. I sent a cheque by J. J. Storrows, of Boston, to my wife and started for the new boom in the gold fields of Snowy River and Dark River; and did fairly well. Came back to Melbourne, and then on to Sydney. Thence, prospecting with the best mate man could have,—Christie Palmerston,—into Queensland,—that was in '81. I had had no acknowledgement of the first cheque I sent home, but I sent another, and started for the Kimberley gold fields. That was the time of the big 'rush.' Well,—to cut a long story short,—I went 'broke,'—everybody did, and I finally reached Kossack (W. Australia), with sixpence.

I managed to earn enough there to go in partnership with the owner of a pearling lugger, and we had luck enough to be able to buy up two more luggers. Our grounds lay off N. W. Australia and in the South Seas, and we did well until we lost all our vessels in a storm in the Southern Pacific,—in '85.

I got back to Sydney, and came down with fever, Dr. For-

resque, at the hospital told me that a long sea voyage was the only thing that would put me on my feet, so I went before the mast on a full rigged ship for Boston, via Manila. We sailed from New-castle. Everything went well until we got into the Torres Straits. At one a.m. we ran on a reef at the end of Timor Laut. The ship broke up rapidly in the big sea that was running and for seven days and nights four of us struggled in an open boat,—at last making the island of Boreas. We stayed there with the natives for three months, until a Dutch Man-of-war happened to put in for water, and took us poor devils off. They landed us at Sourabaya, and I worked my way to Singapore. There I joined a circus troupe and went all through India. After that I set out for Siam, prospecting, and up to 1902 had been all over Siam, Borneo, Celebes, Cochinchina, and Cambodia.

"Then to the Philippines and did service there as an Army Scout.—Thence back to Siam,—looking for tin, but had no luck. Once more in the Philippines, this time in the Public Works Dept., and afterwards sent to Singapore on the Secret Military Information Dept. Re-called, and got my discharge, as I wanted to get back to Siam for the tin that I knew was there.—Failed, owing to hostility of the natives and had just enough money to reach Hongkong. And now," Mr. Jones continued,—"I find that I have been adjudged dead by law, my wife has married another man,—has children by him,—my two sons are in Duluth, Minnesota, and refuse to believe that I am alive,—as does my sister. I am too old to begin anything. My Life Insurance policy has been paid over to my wife—of—another—man,—and I—Oh well,—a wan smile flitted across the kindly face—"I haven't many more days in which to care. Everyone is very kind to me here in the hospital, and that is all that there is to a sort of Robinson Crusoe—Treasure Island—Enoch Arden story."

### ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY.

Curious Story of an Attack on a Launch.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. E. A. Irving, at the Police Court, this afternoon with, on 28 June, being, along with others, concerned in an armed robbery at Lun Taw Island.

Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, defended.

It was stated that the prisoner, among others, attacked the launch s.s. Yuen Sang after they had boarded it as passengers.

The fireman said he was firing below at 9.15 p.m. and one man came down and said "drink water." He asked him if he wanted a drink but the man caught him and struck him with a pistol on the head. He was almost unconscious and he tried to climb up the ladder but the man fired at him and a bullet went through his left wrist and then he became unconscious. He had never seen the prisoner before and he could not identify him.

The Chief Engineer said he was down below and on hearing the noise he came up to see what was the matter and a man chased him with a revolver. He went down stairs and hid himself.

The police now asked for a remand.

Mr. Harris said he would like his Witness to ask where Wong In was. If he was not there he (Mr. Harris) would sit down. This man went to Canton, they were told; whereas his client said he saw him at the Court yesterday.

Mr. Irving said he was in the dark on this matter, he would adjourn the case for a week. The case was remanded.

### THE DACRE CASTLE.

Total Loss in Typhoon at Keelung.

Word was received to-day that the "Dacre Castle," of about 5,000 tons gross, was caught in the severe typhoon of two days ago, blown ashore and totally wrecked off Keelung. The Company's agents of that place wire to the effect that the crew are thought to have been all saved, but that a complete tally has not yet been taken.

So far as Messrs. Dodwell & Co., the Agents in Hongkong, know there were no passengers on board.

The Dacre Castle was a steel screw steamer of 4,261 tons gross displacement and 2,655 tons net. She was employed on Messrs. Dodwell and Company's regular shipping service between Boston and New York and the Far East, and was to have left here for America on about the 20th inst.

She was built in 1903 by Messrs. R. Oraggs & Co., Ltd., of Middlesbrough, for the Lancashire Shipping Company, Ltd., of which Messrs. J. Chambers and Company, were managers. Her length over all was 380 feet, breadth 50.5 feet and depth 5.42 feet. She was classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's, flew the British flag, and her port of registry was Liverpool.

### IMPERIAL WIRELESS.

Marconi Company and the Colonial Office.

A White Paper has been issued containing correspondence relating to the contract for Imperial wireless stations. In March, 1910, Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company (Limited) submitted to the Colonial Office proposals for establishing wireless telegraph communication throughout the British Empire, and asked for licences, and following a reminder in November the same year, Mr. Harcourt on December 2 replied that the matter was still under consideration by the Government.

Ten days later Marconi's Company pointed out the urgency of the matter, and inquired at what date it was anticipated the Government's decision would be reached. On December 23, Mr. Harcourt replied that it was proposed that the subject of wireless telegraphy throughout the British Empire in its application to self-governing dominions should be discussed at the Imperial Conference of 1911.

According to the official document, there was no further correspondence until February 13 this year, when the Marconi Company in a letter to the Post Office, referred to the sending back on the previous day of the draft tender for the erection of long-distance wireless stations, pointing out that the company had made certain alterations in the conditions of the tender, particulars of which have already been published.

On February 24, the Postmaster-General forwarded a copy of the Marconi tender to the treasury for consideration, and in the beginning of March the Marconi Company were informed by the Postmaster-General that he had received the authority of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to accept the tender for the erection of wireless stations of the imperial chain, subject to modifications, which have previously come under public notice. In their reply the Marconi Company regretted not to have been able to accept the modifications in their entirety, and confirmed various alterations which resulted from subsequent interviews. These alterations referred, among other matters, to the agreement which, as is known, will extend for a period of 23 years. The final letter, dated March 7 this year, from the Postmaster-General to the Marconi Company, was the acceptance of their tender, subject to the altered modifications confirmed at interviews before referred to.

### The Reason.

A woman who had been fined \$1 for a trivial offence by Mr. E. A. Irving, this morning, complained that the constable who had taken her to court, The Constable—She would not walk, your Worship.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS.

#### Spitting.

A Shanghai paper complains very strongly of the habit, common among Chinese of all grades, of spitting wherever and whenever occasion arises. As a counterblast, our contemporary suggests the distribution of literature and the delivering of lectures on the evil, from a health point of view, of this pleasing practice. This is all very well; the same idea suggested itself to Hongkong Europeans a couple of years ago. Europeans and the more educated Chinese might be to some extent influenced by such means; but the coolie class vastly outnumber any other in this Colony, and we have yet to find the coolie who shows any disposition to interest himself in matters hygienic. To plaster the town with notices that the chief offenders cannot even read cannot do a deal of good, though in some cases their curiosity may lead them to ask for an explanation of the placard and some good may in this way be accomplished.

#### The Disappearing Typhoon.

Where are all these typhoons going anyhow? Last evening one sprang up from no-one (outside the Observatory) knew where. Early in the evening it was within 300 miles, and people had visions of the 1906 anniversary being duly celebrated, if it may so be put. It seemed to be a typhoon of fairly local origin without connection with the two reported in our columns yesterday. One of these was W. of Guam, and so well out of danger's way. The other entered the coast to the south of Foochow yesterday morning, and is said to have recurred. It must have made a marvellous curve to have offered danger to shipping in the harbour, or to ships leaving the harbour, which alone justifies the hoisting of signals. Anyhow the signals were up at midnight and were gone by morning. So was the typhoon, which is evidently of a playful nature and cannot make up its mind what to be at. At the time the typhoon notices were being distributed to householders at the Peak the glass was rising and has since then been rising steadily!

#### Why?

We are not surprised to note that the State Council at Peking has directed the pointed enquiry to the Government why Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been invested with "full powers" to arrange for the development of railway enterprises throughout the Republic, and that it is argued that this is an encroachment on the powers of the Ministry of Communications. As everybody knows, Dr. Sun has very advanced ideas on the question of China's need of railways, and while there is much to be commended in certain of his aspirations along these lines, the fact has to be borne in mind that the ex-President of China is at present not even possessed of any official rank whatever. Why, therefore, he should be given powers to form a Railway Corporation aiming at the construction of 70,000 miles of railways, it is hard to see. The whole thing is wrapped in ambiguity; for no-one appears to know the full meaning of the phrase "full powers." In any case, it is difficult to reconcile widespread delegation of duties of this kind to one man, and he not an official, in a country which has opened its arms to Republicanism.

### STRIKING FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Queen's Road was blocked for some time this afternoon in order to permit of the passage of the funeral cortege of Mr. Loo Po Son,—one time President of the Canton-Hankow Railway. Banners, gilded chairs and panoplies, richly emblazoned silken embroideries, flowers, gilt palms, and many other tributes were carried in a long procession that lasted twenty-five minutes. The woman of the family wore white over her face, and the children a white band across their foreheads. Rickshaws followed the chief mourners, and the funeral procession, which was carried out at Portman, Canton, China, was not without its own peculiar interest.



## SPECIAL CABLES.

AN EMPTY TREASURY.  
CHINA'S NEED OF FUNDS.

(Our Own Correspondent.)  
Shanghai, September 17.  
At a meeting of the National Council the Minister of Finance emphasised the emptiness of the Treasury and the urgent need of funds, predicting the failure of the London loan.

**AN ADVANCE.**  
Shanghai, September 18.  
A preliminary instalment of half a million sterling from the London loan was paid yesterday. Much speculation exists as to whether the British Government will announce its adherence to the policy of the Powers or whether it will reiterate Sir Edward Grey's assurance of exclusive support to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

**SIX-POWER NEGOTIATIONS.**  
The National Council has approved of the re-opening of negotiations with the Six Power group, but stipulates that there shall be no agreement until the same has been referred to the Council.

## MONGOLIA AND TIBET.

## A MODIFIED POLICY.

(Our Own Correspondent.)  
Shanghai, September 17.  
The Peking National Council in secret session, discussed the question of the future of Mongolia and Tibet and advocated a modified policy in view of foreign protests.

## INTERPORT AQUATICS.

Shanghai's Team Under Strength But Hopeful.

The team that has come from Shanghai unfortunately lacks some of its best men, but, seen to-day, Mr. E. Thacher, said that they still "had hopes."  
Of their original team, he said, only three were able to come.  
"T. Wigton," he went on, "will be in the polo and the team race, E. J. Brown will dive, R. Berthel will dive, and try for the long distance race, and R. W. MacCabe, who is the captain, will also go in for the long distance. G. K. Brown, whom we expect to-day, will be in the polo. It may be that he, too, will go in the long distance."  
"Our original team consisted of T. W. R. Wilson, Robinson, Cooke, MacCabe, Mayne, Drummond and Thacher. Drummond is ill and Mayne could not come. E. Berthel failed us at the last moment, and here we are, hoping for the best."  
Mr. Lammert, in speaking of the practice yesterday, said:—  
"The typhoon wind made such a nasty little sea in the pool that we could not hold the 100 yards trials, but I think that we will do very well when the total points are summed up."

## A HIGH AWARD.

We have had sent to us by Messrs. Dodwell & Co. a charmingly printed little booklet which includes a facsimile of the Elliot Cresson Gold medal that was awarded to the Underwood Typewriter Company for ingenuity, skill, and perfection of workmanship.  
The Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, established nearly a hundred years ago for the promotion of the mechanic arts, comprises among its membership the most expert and influential body of mechanical engineers in the world, and its awards are recognized as the highest and most important that are issued. The Franklin Institute issues a number of medals, of which the Elliot Cresson is the highest. The value of its awards will be appreciated more fully from the fact that its recognition can only be gained through the medium of merit. We have only to-day tested one of these machines, and for smoothness of touch combined with general strength and utility we have seen no typewriter more excellent.

**Boat Builder Drowned.**  
It is reported that a boat builder has been drowned at Chung-shan. It appears he was effecting some repairs on a ship when he fell into the water. The body was afterward recovered.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

## SEVERAL MEN GET FIVE YEARS HARD LABOUR.

## ARMED ROBBERY AND KIDNAPPING CHARGES.

This morning in the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, Mr. W. Ross Davies, K.C., opened the Criminal Sessions for September. The first case was one in which Lam Sing was charged with escaping from prison.

Prisoner pleaded guilty. The Chief Justice, Mr. Passmore, said prisoner was serving a sentence of three years for larceny, and he had done four months and nineteen days of the sentence.

The Attorney General, the Hon. Mr. J.A.S. Bucknill said that the prisoner had one year's hard labour on April 1, 1908 for stealing; in 1909, on February 11, he had eighteen months for stealing, and on September 24, 1910 he received twelve months' hard labour under the banishment ordinance, and three years' hard labour for larceny.

His Lordship:—How did he escape?

The Attorney General:—He seems to have been missed. How he actually escaped, I don't think anyone knows.

The Chief Justice:—He got through a window. He prized the bars of the window open.

His Lordship:—Has he anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him?

The Court Interpreter:—He asks your Lordship for mercy, as he has admitted all.

His Lordship:—You have pleaded guilty to escaping from prison, which is a serious offence in itself. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned for twelve months, the sentence to follow on the sentence which you are at present undergoing.

## KIDNAPPER GETS FIVE YEARS.

The second case concerned a charge against Lo Cheuk, who pleaded guilty to stealing a child, with intent to deprive its father of possession.

His Lordship:—Ask him whether he understands he has pleaded guilty to detaining a child of seven years and depriving the father of the custody of it?

The prisoner:—Yes my lord. Outlining the facts, the Attorney General said that a Chinese policeman, a detective, was on the boat coming down from Canton, and he saw the accused, with a little child. He had no luggage with him, and the detective thought that the circumstances were rather peculiar. On the boat's arrival in Hongkong, the detective spoke to the accused, and asked him what he was doing with the child. The accused prevaricated and then ran away. The detective, with the assistance of another man caught him, and he then admitted the charge that he had kidnapped the boy. The mother and father were in court, and they would say that they did not know the accused, nor did they give him any permission to take the child away.

Defendant having nothing to say in extenuation, his Lordship passing sentence remarked:—  
"Lo Cheuk, you have pleaded guilty to detaining a child of seven years of age in the colony with the intent to deprive the father of the custody of the child. As to your taking the child away at Canton, the court will take no notice of the fact, but it can take notice of the fact that you are found in British territory possessed of another man's child. It is a serious offence and my duty is to see that this kind is put a stop to, as far as possible, and that people are not deprived of the custody of their own children. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned for five years with hard labour and to receive fifteen strokes of the birch rod."

**ROBBERY CHARGE.**  
Lam Tai was charged with being concerned with another in a robbery by two or more on May 6 1912.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General, instructed by Mr. J. H. Kemp, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.  
The following jury was empanelled:—  
Messrs. G. W. Gagg, foreman; E. J. Sequeira, E. J. da Silva Loureiro, P. B. Gendinning, H. Pam, A. O. Little, John Rodger,

The Attorney General said that, stripped of its phraseology, the charge against the accused was that of being one of a party of burglars, who broke into the house of the complainant at night, and stole a variety of articles of some value.

There were two women, one was called Lam Tok and the other Leung Sam, and they lived at a house in Sai Street. On the morning of May 6 at about 4.30 o'clock they said that robbers, armed robbers, broke into the house, gagged them, tied them up and stole a quantity of valuables. The only evidence against the prisoner was that of the two women, who said that they saw the accused among the robbers. They said he was standing in the doorway, presumably to give the alarm. One of the women saw him in the street two or three months afterwards, and gave him into custody at once. When the other woman was taken to the Police Station the accused was placed with a considerable number of other Chinese, and without hesitation she picked him out. The defence counsel put up with the fact that he did not know anything about it and that the woman was mistaken in thinking he had anything to do with the robbery.

The jury after a short consultation found the prisoner guilty by a majority of five to two.

His Lordship said: Lam Tai, the jury by a majority of five to two have found you guilty. Having heard the evidence, the responsibility rests with them. Having heard the evidence of the women, although you were present, no actual act of violence is alleged against you. They both say you were looking on. That does not exculpate you, but it enables me to pass a lesser sentence on you, than I should otherwise have done. The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned for five years, with hard labour.

**ARMED BURGLARY.**  
Five men, Chau Tam Sau, Li Fung, Leung Tsoi, Pan Tai and Fung San Fat, were charged with being concerned in a robbery by two or more, and with stealing in a dwelling house with a menace. There were charges of receiving and aiding against the last three, two counts under that head being preferred against Fung San Fat.

Various pleas were entered by the prisoners against the different points of the indictment. The Attorney General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted.

The Attorney General said that this was another case of armed burglary. In this case they had before them five men. There was no doubt that, on August 1 of this year, a house was broken into at night by a gang of armed men, and a large number of articles of various kinds were stolen from the inhabitants. There were several people in the house at the time and they all lost different sorts of articles. Consequently if several people lost several sorts of articles, he would have to be very careful to explain to them which articles, which person lost. As regarded the first prisoner, he was actually identified by two witnesses. They saw him at the robbery and they both identified him perfectly clearly. When he was charged, he made a statement which was practically an admission that he was there. He said:—"I did go but I did not enter the house, some one else told me to go to the robbery. I did go but I did not enter the house." Two of the inhabitants said they saw him distinctly. The third accused was also identified by two witnesses but in addition to that he had in his possession a pair of trousers stolen from the house, a jacket, and a pawn ticket for another pair of trousers. In his statement at the police station he said:—"So and so" told me to go to the robbery; I did go but I did not enter the house." As regarded prisoner No. 2, the evidence against him was weak. He was identified by one person as

being in the house, and that, substantially, was the only evidence against him. Those three were the only prisoners who were really alleged to have been actually present at the robbery. Number 4 was arrested carrying an umbrella and a parcel of silk clothing taken from the house, while No. 5 was caught carrying stolen goods, and he had in his possession pawn tickets relating to other of the stolen articles.

Continuing, counsel said the robbery was one of the usual type. A gang of men entered the house with knives, terrified the inhabitants, held up the whole place, and took what they wanted. There were fourteen witnesses for the prosecution, one of whom died since the prisoners has been committed.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

## "CANDIDA."

Mr. Wilkie's Company Scores a Big Success.

To stage one of Bernard Shaw's plays in Hongkong, as Mr. Allan Wilkie did last night, was something of an experiment; but it was an experiment attended with striking success. Shaw appeals to a public essentially his own—a public which cares less for action than for character and temperament, and atmosphere. How many plays has one seen in which the action is confined, as in "Candida," to one day and to one room? They are few in number. For the usual stage tricks Shaw cares nothing. Movement, in the ordinary sense of the term, Shaw scorns. Let there be more movement in his plays than is commonly admitted; but it is the quick movement of minds and is intensely attractive to theatre-goers who are prepared to think rather than merely to see and listen.

All this demands culture and artistry of a high order from those who would present such a play as "Candida." It is not sufficient merely to speak the lines, with some talent, and let the story unfold itself. The characters have to be realised, have to be clearly and carefully limned, or the whole presentation is a failure. The Rev. James Morell, Eugene Marchbanks, and Candida herself must be made actual and living people. We have seen many plays where two characters were alive and the remainder were puppets; yet they were quite successful plays. That will not do in such a Shavian play as "Candida"; for the drama depends wholly on the meeting and clashing of temperaments, and a weakness in any one of them would ruin the whole.

It is impossible, therefore, to praise too highly the work of the little company last night. Mr. Wilkie himself realised very vividly for his hearers the Rev. James Morell, the socialist parson, strong in his beliefs, especially in his belief in himself, and yet with all the weakness (have we not seen it often?) of a strong man's strength. Hardly less successful was Mr. G. F. Weir, who as Eugene Marchbanks, the poet, physically weakened to cowardice, yet gifted with the quality of divination and wonderful intellectual courage, was more than clever once he was warned to his work. These two were excellent foils to each other.

But "Candida"—loving, whimsical, tender, brilliant, elusive—in the hands of Miss F. Hunter-Watts was about the most successful of the three. She touched a high note of genuine artistry at the outset and maintained it throughout. The others were not less excellent, and Mr. Stafford Dawson who took the part of Mr. Burgess (an example of Shaw's brilliance in secondary characters) at short notice, owing to the indisposition of Mr. Gordon, was brilliantly clever and effective. The cast was as follows:—  
Rev. J. Morell.....  
Mr. Allan Wilkie.....  
Mr. Burgess.....Mr. Stafford Dawson  
Eugene Marchbanks.....  
Mr. G. F. Weir.....  
Rev. Alexander Mill.....  
Miss P. Garnett.....  
Miss Vera Orlinton.....  
Candida.....Miss F. Hunter-Watts  
To-night "Oscar Wilde's Salome" is to be presented and should draw a large house.

## DON'T FORGET.

To-day.  
Allan Wilkie, Theatre Royal.  
Thursday, Sept. 19.  
Interport Swimming.  
Baid Concert, Public Gardens.  
Friday, Sept. 20.  
Interport Swimming.  
Saturday, Sept. 21.  
Variety Entertainment, Palace Theatre.  
Interport Swimming.  
General Meeting Douglas Steamship Co. noon.  
Monday, Sept. 23.  
K.O.Y.L.I. Aquatic Sports.  
Tuesday, Sept. 24.  
K.O.Y.L.I. Aquatic Sports.  
Wednesday, Sept. 25.  
Entries close for Gymkhana.  
Football League Meeting.  
Thursday, Sept. 26.  
China Sugar Refinery Co., Ltd.  
Extraordinary Meeting at Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Offices.

## To-day's Advertisement

## WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, 4 or 5 rooms, in or near Nathan Road for about 5 weeks. Apply by letter to "D." Room 202. H.K. Hotel, Hongkong, 18th Sept., 1912. [672]

## WANTED.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE in private family wanted by gentleman. State particulars to "Boarder," c/o "Hongkong Telegraph," Hongkong, 11th Sept., 1912. [673]

## LOST.

A Black and White Japanese pup, 3 to 4 months old, answering to the name of "Nikko." Finder please return to "Bay View," Kowloon, or Neronha & Co., Hongkong. Hongkong, 18th Sept. 1912. [676]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 26th September, 1912, at 6.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August, of electing officers-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.  
The Report and Accounts are now being printed, a copy of which will be forwarded to each member previous to the Meeting.  
B. D. F. BEITH,  
Acting Hon. Secretary,  
Hongkong, 18th Sept., 1912. [674]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"BUELOW"

Captain H. Schaeffer, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, at 8 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong 18th September, 1912 [7]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BUELOW"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, spoiled, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th of Sept., at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 1st of October, 1912, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be consigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELOERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 18th Sept. 1912. [7]

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Dining out this evening. Bridge? No; Poker. That means a late night? Yes, and a thirsty morning! and KIPPERED HERRING for breakfast AND an excuse for a cocktail or two at eleven.

August 12, 1912.

## CUNLIFFE DOBSON &amp; CO.'S CLARETS.

Medoc	Medoc Superieur
St. Estephe	St. Emilion
Ch. Pontet Canet	Ch. Leoville

The above are pure Bordeaux Clarets and are guaranteed free from Drugs, colouring or added matter.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS. Tel. 636.

## S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD. AUTODIEUSE WELDING.

Repair of boilers and tanks; welding of cracks. Resurfacing of corroded plates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal. OFFICE: St. George's Building, 1st Floor, Telephone 1082. [45]

## CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM.

Not Poisonous. CN is safe to have in the house. Other disinfectants, which have violent poisons in them, cannot be used with safety in places where children can get at them. The terrible stories of children burned or poisoned by carbolic acid, which appear so often in the papers, should be sufficient warning against having that dangerous fluid in the house. Nearly all "bug-killer" preparations are equally dangerous in a house where little children may find them.

CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

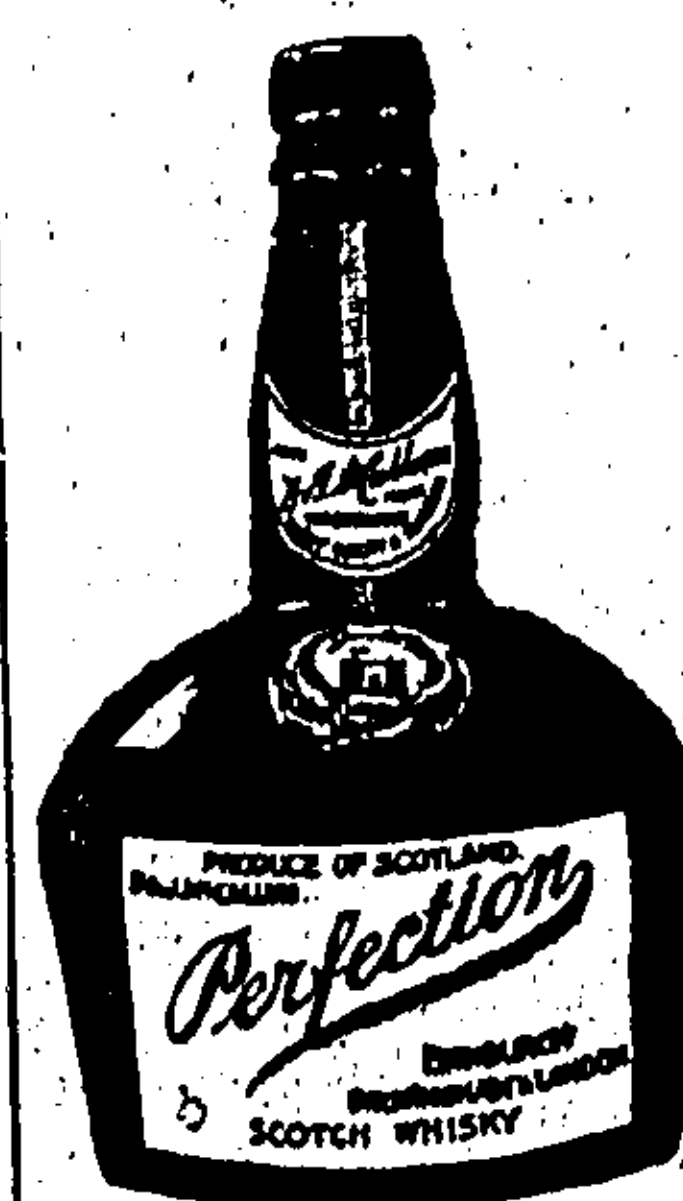
## A PERFECT SCOTCH WHISKY (MELLOW LIKE A LIQUEUR.)

On account of its Exceptional Quality D. & J. McCallum's "Perfection" was the Sole Whisky supplied at all Functions during the visit of the King and Queen to Edinburgh, May, 1903.

D. & J. McCALLUM.

## PERFECTION

Edinburgh, Birmingham & London.



Avoid Imitations.

D. & J. McCallum's Name is the best Guarantee of Quality.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD., Wine Merchants.

Telephone No. 125.

12, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th September 1912.







## Shipping

HAMBURG-AMERIKA  
LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH  
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."  
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE,  
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,  
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,  
to  
Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and  
Port, and all North and South American Ports.

## Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Marseilles, Havre, Hamburg & Ant.
O. F. LAEISZ ... 21st Sept.	S.S. PREUSSEN ... 16th Sept.
ARADIA ... 26th Sept.	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
SCANDIA ... 13th Oct.	S.S. SILESIA ... 21st Sept.
BAYERN ... 17th Oct.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Ant.
LIBERIA ... 7th Nov.	S.S. BELGRAVIA ... 5th Oct.
ALBESIA ... 19th Nov.	For Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. O. J. D. AHLERS ... 7th Oct.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,  
Hongkong Office.

## LOG BOOK.

## Auckland as a Naval Base.

The negotiations preliminary to the transfer of the naval base from Sydney to Auckland are actively in progress, and Admiral Sir Geo. King-Hall, who arrived in New Zealand in the flagship Drake, visited Auckland expressly to inspect the site for the necessary buildings and to make other investigations. When the Australian squadron is abolished, and the Australian fleet takes over the full onus of defending the Commonwealth coasts, New Zealand's share of the British navy will be a detachment of the China Squadron, and the largest ship stationed at Auckland will be a cruiser under 5,000 tons. The negotiations are as yet entirely private, and it is solely in connection with them that the Drake touched at Auckland on this cruise. It will be some little time before the necessary buildings for the use as stores and for other purposes can be built at Auckland, and arrangements are being made for temporary accommodation to be used in the meantime.

## Koreans as Sailors.

On the authority of Mr. Yoshida, Managing Director of the Chosen Yusen Kaisha, it is stated that Koreans make good modern sailors. According to him, there are more than 200 Korean sailors employed by the steamship company, about half the total number of its employees. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Tokyo has also recently engaged some 20 Korean sailors to serve on its lines. They are generally giving satisfaction, but the regret that hitherto no control over their conduct has existed, so that they leave a ship in which they are employed at will causing great inconvenience to masters of the ships. Measures, however, have recently been taken to amend this bad habit, and it is expected that good results will gradually be brought about. It may be added that with this in view a sailor's league is being contemplated by those concerned in the steamship service on the Chosen seas, steps now being taken to establish one for example at Fusan. It may also be added that Korean sailors employed by the Chosen Yusen Kaisha are treated the same as Japanese sailors and are given the same wages. Generally speaking, these Korean sailors are giving satisfaction to the company in every respect.

## Improved Collier for British Navy.

An improved type of coal-carrying vessel has been launched recently at Blyth, England, which, in the opinion of experts, will begin a new era in the building of cargo ships. The vessel is constructed on what is known as the "arch" principle, which, it is claimed, offers important advantages over boats of the ordinary type, with a dead weight of 3,100 tons and a draft of 18 ft. 4 in. It is asserted to be the fastest collier built, and it will be used for coaling purposes in connection with the British fleet. Smaller capital outlay, cheaper maintenance and increased rate of speed are among the favourable features claimed for the vessel.

Mr. Petrie Returns.  
Mr. T. Petrie, editor of the "South China Morning Post," returned to the Colony yesterday by the Tamba Maru.

Reported Armed Robbery.  
It has been reported that three men armed with revolvers entered a house in Temple Street, Yau-mant, and got away with jewellery valued \$70. One man has been arrested.

The Captain of the Zafiro.  
The "Manila Times" of September 13 has the following:—"Captain Smith, of the steamer Zafiro, was taken sick at Hongkong just prior to the sailing of his vessel and was forced to enter the hospital there. It was stated yesterday at the office of the Philippine steamship company that Captain Smith's illness was not serious but only a slight case of blood poisoning, requiring, however, constant medical attention."

## To Sail

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,  
BREMER.

## DIRECT TO SANDAKAN.

THE Steamship  
"RAJAH,"  
Capt. O. Roselisky, will be ready to leave for the above port on or about the 18th inst.  
For Freight apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 4th Sept., 1912. [642]

## Consignees

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE  
AND MOJI.

THE Steamship  
"JAPAN,"  
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DAVID SABBOON & CO., LD.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 16th Sept., 1912. [646]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG  
and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship  
"THONGWA,"  
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.  
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.  
Cargo remaining on board after 1 p.m. of the 18th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by  
DAVID SABBOON & CO., LD.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 16th Sept., 1912. [646]

## VESSELS TAKING CARGO.

## European Ports.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dispatched.
Europe, &c.	Prinz Ludwig...	M. & Co.	19 September
London and Antwerp	Don of Glamis...	J. M. & Co.	12 October
Rotterdam, &c.	Belgravia...	H. A. L.	9 October
Havre and Hamburg, &c.	O. J. D. Ahlers...	H. A. L.	5 October
Marseilles, &c.	Sachsen...	H. A. L.	30 October
Marseilles, Hamburg, &c.	Silosin...	H. A. L.	21 September
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Atenta Maru...	N. Y. K.	27 Sept., p.m.
Trieste	Austria...	S. W. & Co.	1 October
Trieste via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, &c.	Africa...	S. W. & Co.	19 September
Glasgow and Hull	Glenloch...	S. T. & Co.	15 October
Cape Ports via Mauritius	Daneric...	Bank Line	End September

## New York, San Francisco and Canada.

New York	Pathan	D. & Co.	8 October
New York via Suez	Indrasamha	J. M. & Co.	28 September
Boston and New York	Dacre Castle	D. & Co.	20 September
San Francisco	China	P. M. Co.	20 September
do	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	1 October
San Francisco, &c.	Chiyo Maru	T. K. K.	8 October
Mexico, Peru, Chili via Japan	Buyo Maru	T. K. K.	4 October
Victoria, B.C.	Tacoma Maru	O. S. K.	3 October
do	Panama Maru	O. S. K.	15 October
Victoria, B.C., and Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Tamba Maru	N. Y. K.	24 Sept., 4 p.m.
Victoria, Vancouver, B.C., Seattle & Tacoma, &c.	Oriorio	Bank Line	3 October
Vancouver	Empress of India	C. P. R. Co.	28 October
Vancouver via Ports	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	5 October

## Australia.

Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. & Co.	25 September
do	Kumano Maru	N. Y. K.	27 September
do	Taiyuan	B. & S.	23 September
Australian Ports via Manila	Prinz Waldemar	M. & Co.	5 October

## Singapore, Coast Ports and Japan.

Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tjimali	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjitarom	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Philippines	Rubi	S. T. & Co.	21 September
do	Taming	B. & S.	24 September
do	Zafiro	S. T. & Co.	28 September
Bombay	Wasa Maru	N. Y. K.	30 September
Calcutta	Kirin Maru	N. Y. K.	21 September
Straits and Rangoon	Mutra	J. M. & Co.	23 September
Kadat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. & Co.	Middle October
Japan	Yawata Maru	N. Y. K.	25 September
do	Kutsang	J. M. & Co.	24 September
do	Peking	A. N. & Co.	23 October
Japan, &c.	China	S. W. & Co.	28 September
Kobe and Moji	Thongwa	D. S. & Co.	20 September
Yokohama and Kobe	Fultals	J. M. & Co.	20 Sept., Noon
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Kuoichow	B. & S.	21 September
Tientsin	Chipehing	J. M. & Co.	10 September
do	Huichow	B. & S.	20 September
Chefoo and Newchwang	Ningpo	B. & S.	21 September
Haiphong	Sikiang	M. M. Co.	25 September
Manila	Loongsung	J. M. & Co.	21 Sept., 2 p.m.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. & Co.	22 September
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. & Co.	20 Sept., 11 a.m.
Foochow, &c.	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	25 September
Tamsui, &c.	Daiji Maru	O. S. K.	22 September
Shanghai and Japan	Hakata Maru	N. Y. K.	25 September
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nankin	P. & O. Co.	22 Sept., about
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Flintshire	J. M. & Co.	11 October
Shanghai	Aradia	H. A. L.	24 September
do	C. F. Laeisz	H. A. L.	21 September
do	Koerber	S. W. & Co.	5 October
do	Scandia	H. A. L.	10 October
do	Hiroshima Maru	N. Y. K.	30 September
do	Paoting	B. & S.	19 September
do	Linan	B. & S.	21 September
do	Hangsang	J. M. & Co.	22 September

## To Sail

FOR CALCUTTA, PENANG  
AND SINGAPORE.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship  
"JAPAN,"  
Capt. A. Stewart, will be despatched at above on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
DAVID SABBOON & CO., LD.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1912. [646]

## FOR KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship  
"THONGWA,"  
Capt. Fyeh, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m.  
The steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.  
RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN  
(Occupying 30 days).  
Return tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip \$120.  
For further particulars, apply to  
DAVID SABBOON & CO., LD.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1912. [646]

## To Sail

THE "INDRA" LINE,  
LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK, via SUEZ  
CANAL.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship  
"INDRASAMHA,"  
Captain Jones, will be despatched at above on 29th September.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong 2nd Sept., 1912. [646]

## Regular Steamship Service

With Liberty to call at the  
Malabar Coast.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK.

S.S. "DABE" ... On or about 30th September.  
FOR NEW YORK  
S.S. "PATHAN" ... On or about 1st Oct.  
For Freight and further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th Sept., 1912. [646]

MOVEMENTS OF  
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO  
DEPART TO-MORROW.

For	Vessel
Europe,	Prinz Ludwig.
Tientsin,	Chipehing.
Macao,	Sui Tai.
Shanghai,	Paoting.
Trieste,	Africa.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO  
ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From	Vessel
Singapore,	Kutsang.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Siberia will be dispatched from this port via Keelung, the Japan ports and Honolulu for San Francisco on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m.  
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Nihoa left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, the Japan Ports and Shanghai, on Saturday, 7th inst.  
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Chita will sail from this port for San Francisco via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 p.m.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia with the American Mail left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, the Japan ports and Manila on the 14th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Shingo Maru left Nagasaki for Kobe on the 16th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Ohiyo Maru arrived at Yokohama from Honolulu on the 17th inst., and is expected in Hongkong on the 27th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru leaves San Francisco for Hongkong via usual ports on the 21st inst., and is due here on the 18th prox.

The T. K. K. s.s. Tenyo Maru arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu on the 16th inst., and leaves again on the 27th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Manchuria with the American Mail arrived at Manila on Monday, the 16th inst., between 10 a.m. and noon and will sail from that port on Saturday, the 21st, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Coblenz, which left here on Saturday, the 10th ult., at 9 p.m., arrived at Sydney on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 1 p.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Yawata Maru, Australian Line, left Sydney for this port on the 4th inst., and is expected here on the 23rd inst.

The E. & A. s.s. St. Albans from Sydney, etc., leaves Manila on 17th inst., for this port.

## CANADIAN MAIL.

The Yokohama Office of the C. P. R. Co. is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. Monticello sent at midnight on the 15th inst., when the vessel was 1,000 miles distant from Japan, advising all well, and that the Commander expects to reach Yokohama on the 19th inst., a.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of India, which left here on the 24th ult., arrived at Vancouver, B.C., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 4.00 p.m.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Mogul Line s.s. Montrose sailed from United Kingdom on the 17th ult., for Hongkong via the Straits.

The Barber Line s.s. Wray Castle sailed from New York on the 18th ult., for Hongkong via the Straits.

The Barber Line s.s. Manchester Castle sailed from New York on the 26th ult., for Hongkong and the Far East.

The Ben Line s.s. Benavon, from Leith and London, left Singapore on the 12th inst., for this port.

The Russian V. F. s.s. Moghilev sailed from Colombo on the 10th inst., and is expected to arrive in Hongkong on the 26th inst., morning.

The H. A. L. s.s. Silosin left Shanghai on the 15th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst., p.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. Ferd. Lucien left Singapore on the 14th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 20th inst., p.m.

The Seng Line s.s. Seangchoon left Rangoon on the 15th inst., for Hongkong via Penang and Singapore and is expected to arrive here on the 27th inst., at noon.

The L-O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kamsang, from Calcutta, is due at Hongkong on the 27th inst., and leaves for Japan on the 1st prox.

The L-O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kutsang, from Singapore, is due at Hongkong on the 19th inst., and leaves for Shanghai and Japan on the 23rd inst.

The L-O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Hopasang, from Bombay, is due at Hongkong on the 21st inst.

The Shire Line s.s. Flathire, from London is due at Hongkong on the 11th prox. She passed Canal on the 10th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Kiyo Maru arrived at Manzanilla on the 19th inst., and is due at Salina Cruz on the 23rd inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Hongkong Maru left Calcutta for Salina Cruz on the 17th inst., where she is due on the 24th inst.

The s.s. Middleham Castle arrived at New York on the 10th inst.

The s.s. Egmont Castle sailed from New York on the 12th inst., for the Far East.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nankin left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst., at 7.30 a.m., and is due here on the 22nd inst., at about 4 a.m.

## HOTEL LISTS.

## HONGKONG HOTELS.

Adams, Mr. & Mrs.	Klose, Dr.
Barberini, A. T.	Koch, R. V.
Beaumont, G. A.	Komor, S.
Bell, O. D. J.	Kruck, H.
Benn, G. A.	Lehnert, G. F.
H.	Lloyd, G. T.
Birkenough, W. H.	Malr, J. B.
Brill, Dr.	Marriott, Dr. O.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs.	MacIntyre, Mr. & Mrs.
S. B.	Mrs. Neil
Buschner, O.	Martell, W. B.
Carroll, A.	Marker, H. L.
Claxton, A. A.	Matheson, Mrs. R.
Cohen, S. K.	T. & child
Cokely, T. J.	McKenney, Dr. O.
Cooper, W. A. J.	W.
Couthart, J.	Melita, K. B.
Crocker, Miss	Merschl, J.
Curry, G. P.	Muir, W.
Davis, C. H.	Mulder, Mr. and Mrs.
Defer, O.	Mrs. J. D. F.
Dickhoff, F. A.	Morris, J.
D'Oettingen, V.	Nothombe, Capt. and Mrs. F. D.
Douglas, Mrs. R. H.	Pisaberg, H.
Eames, E. J. W.	Ringle, W. J.
Ehrenfeld, Mr. and Mrs.	Randall, Dr. L. F.
Mrs. H. C.	Ray, E. H.
Fisher, H. G.	Schaff, Miss E.
Fowler, E. A. S.	Schaff, J.
French, Mrs. & child	Schaff, Miss M.
Fuller, Denman	Schoon, Jas.
George, Mr. & Mrs.	Schulke, W.
F. J.	Sibley, J. E.
George, Miss	Smith, E. E.
Gordon, A. G.	Solomon, H. H.
Gonbourn, V.	Stainer, Lt. and Mrs. C. E.
Gond, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Stabel, S. J.
Gourley, L.	Tait, A. H.
Gratama, D. M. G.	Taylor, J. C.
Griffith, Mrs. F. T.	Thing, Mr. & Mrs.
Griffith, Miss M.	O. H. M.
Hall, Capt. T. P.	Vermell, G.
Hanson, A.	Voorhes, Miss S.
Harbord, W. T.	Vollbrecht, E.
Harlow, A.	Wilkie, Mr. and Mrs. Allan
Harris, Mr. & Mrs.	Watkins, H.
Sydney	Whamond, D. M.
Hogg, J. D.	White, Mr. & Mrs. H. L. H.
Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. J.	Whitmarsh, A.
Mrs. J.	Wood, G. G.
Horchitz, F. W.	Wright, J.
Hough, Dr. S.	Wright, Mr. and Mrs. J. F.
Hunter-Watts, J.	Young, J. A.
Jones, Capt. R.	
Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. O. D.	
Mrs. C. S.	
Jobor, Geo. S.	
Jones, J. W.	

## Aston House.

Adams, R. C.	Komaroff, Miss
Alonso, F.	Lapique, P. A.
Arnold, J. B.	Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. D.
Bayle, Mr. & Mrs.	Lugbill, V.
Jack	Mao, T. C.
Birt, L.	Nafaly, Mr. and Mrs. H.
Burditt, H. H.	Nelson, C. G.
Byrne, J. D.	Olson, Mrs. O. G.
Campbell, J.	Pacheco, A.
Castillo, V. M. del	Perez, F. R.
Chopard, F. A.	Ping, H.
Cornwall, A. J.	Pommaray, J. del.
Cowell, G.	Rodrigues, J.
David, J. A.	Teotilo, E.
Fatro, A.	Teotilo, E.
Gibson, R. B.	Torontegui, F.
Graham, J.	Whitener, Mrs. M.
Greenwood, F.	Wright, H. M.
Johnson, B. F.	
Jones, D.	

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Aron, F.	Lemire, Mr. and Mrs. and child
Bellios, Dr.	MacCabe
Bethel	May, G. H.
Brown, E. J.	Mercantini, Mr. & Mrs.
Cramer, Lieut.	Mess
Dennis, F.	Modj, Mr. & Mrs. J. H. N.
Lewing	Muller, Dr.
Featon, R. F.	Murray, M. F.
Fournier, F.	Pasmore, Capt.
Finchett, Mrs.	Mrs. H. E.
Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs.	Ramsay, Mrs. R.
Mrs. H. E.	Razon, Capt.
Grimble, Geo.	Schenk, Mr. and Mrs.
Habib, A. T.	Sibers, Dr. A.
Hyde, F. E.	Spurge, H.
Jones	Stewart, Capt.
Keen, A. E.	Mrs. Allan H.
Kemp, Mr. & Mrs.	Taylor, C. H.
A. S.	Thacher



## MARKET PRICES.

Hongkong, September 13, 1912.

## BUTCHER MEAT.

	Cts.
Beef Sirlin & Prime Out, —Moi Lang Pa	20
Corse 1, —Ham Ngau Yuk	20
Roast, —Shiu	20
Breast, —Nagu Lam	16
Soup, —Tong Yuk	15
Steak, —Ngau Yuk Pa	20
do, —Sirlin Coton—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages, —Ngau Ching	24
Bullock's Brains, —Know	per set 0
Tongue frow, —Ngau Li	each 45
corner, —Hum Ngau Li	80
Head, —Ngau Tau	80
Heart, —Ngau Sum	12
Hump, Salt, —Ngau Kin	18
Feet, —Ngau Kask	9
Kidneys, —Ngau Yi	9
Tail, —Ngau Mei	18
Liver, —Ngau Kon	lb. 12
Tripe (undressed), —Ngau To	6
Oliver Head & Feet, —Ngau-chai-tau-kark	set \$1
Mutton Chop, —Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 22
Leg, —Yeung Poi	22
Shoulder, —Yeung Shau	20
Pigs Chiddings, —Chu Chong	22
Brains, —Chu Know	per set 24
Feet, —Chu Kark	lb. 12
Fry, —Chu Chak	25
Head, —Chu Tau	15
Heart, —Chu Sum	each 13
Kidneys, —Chu Yiu	9
Liver, —Chu On	lb. 30
Pork, Chop, —Chu Pai Kwat	20
Cornd, —Ham Chu Yuk	24
Log, —Chu Pa	15
Pig or Lard, —Chu Yau	50
Sheep Head and Feet, —Chu Tau Kark	set 50
Heart, —Young Sum	each 6
Kidneys, —Young Yiu	9
Liver, —Young Con	lb. 24
Smoking Pigs, To Order—Chu Chu	22
Suet, Beef—Sang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton, —Sang Young Yau	22
Veal, —Ngau Chai Yuk	20
Sausages, —Ngau Chai Ching	20

## POULTRY.

	Cts.
Chickens, —Kai Chai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small, —Sin Kai	38
Ducks, —Ap	24
Doves, —Fun Kau	each 18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan	per doz 24
Fowls, Canton, —Kai	lb. 34
Hainan, —Hoi Nam Kai	28
Geese, —Ngi	26
Goose, Wild—Shang-ho Yea Ngi	pair
Musk Deer, —Wong Kong	each
Hare, Shanghai, —Tu Chai	65
Partridge, —Oho Khoo	pair \$1
Pheasant, —Shan Kai	each 32
Pigeons, Canton, —Pak Kup	each 25
Holbow, —Hoi How Pak Kup	25
Quail, —Um-Chun	dozen
Rice Birds, —Wo Pa Chien	each 24
Snipe, —Sa-Choy	lb. 60
Turkeys, Cook—Phor Kai Kung	45
Hen, —Na	1
Wild Ducks, —Shang-hoi Sui Ap	1
Teal, —Sui Ap Chai	1
Wild Ducks Canton—Sang-Shing Sui Ap	1

## FISH.

	Cts.
Barbel, —Ka Yu	lb. 9
Bream, —Bin Yu	17
Canton Fresh Water Fish, —Hoi Sin Yu	17
Carp, —Li Yu	20
Catfish, —Chik Yu	18
Codfish, —Mun Yu	20
Crabs, —Hai	20
Cuttle Fish, —Muk Yu	18
Dab, —Sung Yu	17
Dace, —Wang Mai Itun	12
Dog Fish, —Tui Tu Sa	9
Eels, Congor, —Hoi Man	18
Fresh water, —Tam Sin Yu	17
Fels, Yellow, —Wong Sin	28
Frogs, —Tien Kai	32
Garoupe, —Sek Pan	50
Gadgon, —Pak Kup Yu	12
Herrings, —Tao Pak	20
Halibut, —Cheung Kwau Kup	32
Labrus, —Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach, —Wu Yu	23
Lobster, —Lung Ha	43
Macarel, —Chi Yu	28
Monk Fish, —Mong Yu	32
Mullet, —Ohi Yu	28
Oysters, —Sang Hoo	20
Parrotfish, —Kai Kung Yu	18
Perch, —Tau Leo	16
Pike, —Fa Paw Pong	8
Flake, —Pan Yu	20
Pomfret, Black, —Chong	24
Pomfret, White, —Pak Chong	36
Prawn, —Ming Ha	45
Ray, —Pai Pa Ha	9
Rock Fish, —Sak Ka Kung	16
Roach, —Chun Yu	10

## 肉食

	Cts.
Salmon, —Ma Yan Y	lb. 48
Shark, —Sa Yu	11
Skate, —Po Yu	28
Shrimps, —Ha	32
Snapper, —Lap Yu	26
Soles, —Tat Sa Yu	18
Tench, —Wan Yu	24
Turbot, —Choi How Yu	56
Turtles, small, fresh water, —Kork Yu	1
White Bait, —Ngau Yu Chai	1

## FRUITS

	Cts.
Almonds, —Hung Yau	lb. 28
Apples (California)—Kam San Ping Kho	20
(Ohefo)—Tin Chun Ping Kho	15
Small, —Hoi Tong	each 8
Custard, —Fan Lai Chi	4
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, —San Shing Heung Chiu	lb. 3
(brides), —Macao, —San Heung Chiu	4
Chestnuts, Chinese, —Foong Lat	12
Carambola, —Yeung Tse	8
Cocoanuts, —Yeh Tse	each 10
Lemons, China, —Ning Moong	6
America, —Kum San Ning Moon	8
Lichoes Dried, —Lai Chi, small Stone	lb. 25
(Fresh)	12
Limes, (Saigon)—Sai Kung Ning Moong	each
Mango, Manila, —Lai Sung Mong	doz
Mangosteens, —San Chuk Tse	10
Oranges, (Canton)—San-shing Tim Ching	lb. 30
Sweet	10
Pears, (American), —Kam San Shoot Lay	10
(Canton), Cooking, —Sa Lay	10
Peanuts, —Fa Sang	8
Persimmons Large, —Hung Chio	12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, —Poon Ti Paw Law	each 8
2nd	10
Plantain, —Tai Chou	lb. 2
Plums, —Swatow, Hung Lai	10
Pumelo, Siam, —Olim Lo Yau	each 12
Shanghai, —Lo Kwat	15
Walnuts, —Hop Tuo	lb. 15
Green, —Sang Hop Tuo	1
Water Melon, —(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 15
(China) Sai Kwa	3
Grapes, —Sang Po Tai Tse	lb. 1

## VEGETABLES, &amp;c.

	Cts.
Artichokes, Shanghai, —Shoung-hoi Ah Ohi	lb. 1
Cheuk	1
Beans, (French), —Macao, —Oh Moou Pin Tan	1
(French) Shanghai, —Shoung Hai Pin	1
Tau	5
Sprout, —Ah Cho	8
Long, —Tau Ko	4
Beet Root, —Hang Chai Tau	each 4
Brinjals, Green, —Ching Yuan	5
Red, —Hung Ker	6
Cabbage, Chinese, com, —Kai Choy	12
Cabbage Red, —Hung Yeh Choy	14
Cabbage, Shanghai, —Yeh Chai	14
Cane Shoots, bunch, —Kau Shun	15
Caulliflower, Large size, —Tai Yeh Chai	each 1
Medium size, —Cheung Yeh Chai	1
Small size, —Sai Yen Chai	1
Carrots, —Kam Shum	15
Celery, Chinese, —Tang Kan Chai	8
English, —Yeung Kan Chai	20
Chillies Dried, —Gon Lat Chiu	15
Red, —Hung Far Chiu	10
Green, —Ching Lat Chiu	10
Curry Stiff, English, —Kar Lee Chiu Liu	2
Cucumbers, —Ching Kwa	10
Ritter Squash, —Fu Kwa	10
Garlic, —Que Tau	10
Ginger, young, —San Tse Keung	8
old, —Lo Keung	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, —Lai Kan	12
Indian Corn, —Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, —Yeung Sang Chai	1
Water Chestnuts, —Ma Tai	15
Mandarin, —Kwai Lum Ma Tai	12
Mushrooms, Fresh, —Sang Chai Koo	1
Mush Melon, Amer. —Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okros	18
Onions Bombay, —Yeung Chong Tan	6
Green, —Sang Chong	6
Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Chong Tan	6
Papaw, 1st qual, —Tai Man Sau Kwa	each 1
2nd	1
Parley, —Kun Chai	8
Green Peas, —Ching Tan	15
Potatoes, Sweet, —Fan Shu	3
Shanghai, —Shang-hoi Shu Tse	3
Japan, —Yat Poon Shu Tse	8
American, —Fa Ki Shu Tse	8
Foobow, —Foc-chow Shu Tse	3
Pumpkin, —Tong Kwa	3
Radish, —Hung Lo Pak Tse	5
Rhubarb (French), —Tai Wong	10
Sage, —Tao So	8
Shallots, —Gon Ching Tan	5
Spinach, —Yin Chai	10
Tomatoes, —Fan Ker	6
Taro, —Wu Tai	4
Tau, —Fundi, (Long), —Lo Pak	4
English, —Yeung Lo Pak	3
Vegetable Marrow, —Chit Kwa	11
(American), —Kam-san Chit Kwa	11
Water Cress, —Sai Yeung Chai	8
Lily root, —Lai Ngau	8
Yams, —Ta Shan	5

## 生口

## 海鮮

## 菓子

Notice

NATURAL SHAPE  
CORK TIPPED

PALL MALL  
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Bulton-Bulton  
NEW YORK

These celebrated cigarettes are a blend of Oriental tobaccos of the finest growth and selection, each cigarette will smoke to the end with the same delicious taste and aroma.

## SIR HENRY MAY AND THE Y.M.C.A.

The Canton correspondent of the "N. China Daily News" writes on September 6:—

When Sir Henry May was expected to return to Hongkong the Directors of the English branch of the Y.M.C.A. decided to ask him to resume his old position as the President of the Board of Directors. This he has consented to do. He has now shown that his assumption of this position is no mere name. Recently, the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. opened a branch of the Association on Long Island, an island about ten miles from Hongkong, where there is a week-end resort. Two days ago the Governor and Lady May with some of their friends, paid a visit to the new holiday resort, and after inspecting it and partaking of tea and refreshments, a business meeting was held, over which Sir Henry May presided. It may be assumed that Sir Henry will be a tower of strength to the institution, for in the old days before he left Hongkong, he did a great deal for the Y.M.C.A. in many ways; and not least in assisting in the financial arrangements.

## THE ADMIRALTY.

## Reconstruction of Shipbuilding Department.

Two important statements have been officially issued from the Admiralty, one announcing the appointment of a new Director of Naval Construction and of a new Superintendent of Contract Work, and the other setting forth the composition of the Royal Commission on the use of oil in propelling machinery. Interesting as these are, there is yet says "Engineering," keen anticipation as to the more comprehensive changes in prospect in the constructive branch of the service, as foreshadowed by the First Lord of the Admiralty recently in the House of Commons. It is understood that the position of the Controller of the Navy, as we have known it for so long is to be discontinued. This step will require sound justifying reasons in order to convince those interested in naval construction of the value of the change. Upon the Controller of the Navy, who was a member of the Board, there rested full responsibility for the material of the Fleet. All the departments concerned with the provision of material—ships, machinery, guns, or ammunition stores—were under his guiding control, and through him were co-ordinated. Of course, the officers who have, from time to time, held this position have been of varied ability. Some, whose names will readily occur to all interested in the Navy, showed not only administrative ability, but great originality, capacity, and, as a consequence, marked improvements were introduced in the strategic qualities of the designs of ships during their term of office, while administration was maintained at a high degree of efficiency.

Some Discrimination Wanted. Other occupants of the post, however, failed to grasp the importance of the larger questions involved in the office, and were disposed to concentrate their minds on unimportant details, with the result that facilities were

made and defects were undiscovered until it became very expensive to remedy them. It is therefore important to discriminate between the shortcomings of the occupant of an office and the utility of the office itself.

Sometimes, it will be remembered, a new Civil Lord was added to the Board, and upon him devolved the duty of controlling the financial arrangements in connection with the provision of the material of the Fleet. In other words, Sir Francis Hopwood, who was appointed to this office, was regarded as a commercial manager of the Admiralty. The creation of this office was in the highest degree commendable, but it is conceivable that difficulties must arise where the commercial manager has not the technical knowledge necessary to determine whether the increased cost of one proposal is compensated by higher efficiency or is of greater value than the cheaper alternative.

Value of the Executive Officer. In such case, the technical Controller was of service, and we do not see that even the commercial manager has need of the experience of the executive officer as colleague, in order not only to determine between value and price involved in proposals, but to correlate the various departments at the Admiralty, which must, in the nature of the case, be in friendly conflict with each other. It will be found, when Mr. Churchill discloses the full extent of his proposals, that each department is to be autonomous—that is to say, the Director of Naval Construction, the Engineer-in-Chief, the Director of Naval Ordnance, the Director of Dockyards, and other similar heads of departments, will have a fuller and more direct responsibility, which is so far good. When differences arise between two "heads" the questions will, presumably, be passed to the full board through the secretarial department, which will involve delay and other difficulties, all of them expensive. Theoretically it is an advantage that the heads of departments should have full and individual responsibility, and, to a more or less extent, this has been the case in the past.

Different Opinions as to Resign. It must, however, be understood that in the design and construction of a ship, there must be innumerable instances where conflict of opinion must arise, and the settlement of such differences promptly and decisively is of the greatest importance to the progress and economy of constructional work. The heads of departments, of course, will meet together, and herein there will be advantage; but it is important that there should be a professional officer presiding over the Board, and, moreover, a very direct channel of communication between the departments and "My Lords Commissioners." It will be well, however, to refrain from any decided expression of opinion until the explanatory statement of the First Lord is available, and all will hope that his reforming zeal will not have carried him too far in the direction of decentralizing agencies, which are essentially allied, although with conflicting interests, demanding compromise.

## COMMERCIAL.

## Investigating the Shengking Mines.

In view of the fact that Shengking Province has rich mines in great abundance, and that unwarranted mining operations have often been conducted by foreign people, the Tutuh has decided to organize an investigation Committee to make a study into the existing conditions. Orders have been given out to the various executive officials in the out-posts to start similar Committees so that full information on the mineral wealth and its development in Shengking may be obtained. "Chinese Frank Gazette."

Shanghai Share Market. For the week ending 12th September 1912.

Many transactions in good Rubber stocks have taken place since the issue of our last circular. Cottons and Rubbers remain steady.

Sterling Quotation:—The T. T. Rate on London to-day is 2/9.

Business Recorded:—September 6th:—Langkats Tls. 62 cash and 62 1/2 September. Soy Chees Tls. 34 1/2 cash. Kewas Tls. 105 cash. Kung Yik Tls. 13 cash. Shanghai Cottons Tls. 76 cash. Dominions Tls. 30 cash. Ziang-bes Tls. 4.85 cash. Batu Anam Tls. 2 1/2 cash. Chemors Tls. 0.85 and 0.90 cash. Chengs Tls. 41 cash. Tanah Merah Tls. 31 and 4 cash. Bukita Tls. 2 1/2 and 2.80 cash. Padang Tls. 10 cash. Consolidated Tls. 2.80 cash. Anglo-Dutch Tls. 1 cash. Sarawag Tls. 0.45 cash. Amhersta Tls. 2.40 cash. Sungai Duris Tls. 6 1/2 cash. Anglo-Javas Tls. 7.85 cash and Tls. 8. Ducks Tls. 48 cash. Telephones Tls. 68 1/2 cash. Tramways Tls. 55 cash. Philippines Tls. 3 1/2 cash. Cultys Tls. 10 cash.

September 7th:—Anglo-French Lands Debentures (1908) Tls. 97 1/2 cash. Dooka Tls. 48 cash. Anglo-Javas Tls. 8 cash. Chengs Tls. 41 cash. Chemors Tls. 0.90 cash. Bukita Tls. 2.80 cash. Karans Tls. 10 1/2 cash. Padang Tls. 10 1/2 cash. Kung Yik Tls. 13 cash. Tramways Tls. 55 1/2 cash.

September 8th:—Cathays (ord.) Tls. 2 1/2 cash. (pref.) Tls. 4 1/2 cash. Langkats Tls. 63 cash. Internationals Tls. 63 cash. Lau Kung Mows Tls. 78 1/2 cash. Amhersta Tls. 2.80 cash. Permatas Tls. 2 1/2 cash. Dominions Tls. 31 cash. Chemors Tls. 0.90 and 0.95 cash. Consolidated Tls. 2.70 cash. Pengkalans Tls. 16 1/2 cash. Gulas Tls. 11 1/2 cash. Astor House \$3 cash. Sungai Duris Tls. 6 1/2 cash. September 10th:—Cathay (ord.) Tls. 2 1/2 (pref.) 4 1/2 cash. Shanghai Lmd 5 per cent. (1901) Tls. 95 cash. S. and H. Wharfs Tls. 99 cash. Amhersta Tls. 2.70 cash. Dominions Tls. 30 cash. Tainpings Tls. 0.30 cash. Senawanga Tls. 22 1/2 cash. Batu Anam Tls. 2 1/2 cash. Klebangs Tls. 1.80 cash. Padang Tls. 10 cash. China Flours Tls. 10 cash. Astor House \$3 cash.

September 11th:—Consolidated Tls. 2.70 cash. Batu Anam Tls. 2 1/2 cash. Kota Bahros Tls. 5.40 cash. Kroewosks Tls. 7 1/2 cash. Tramways Tls. 56 cash.

September 12th:—H. and S. Banks \$840 cash. Kolas Tls. 5.50 cash. Gulas Tls. 11 1/2 cash. Padang Tls. 10 cash. Amhersta \$2.00 cash. Telephones Tls. 89 cash. Shanghai Gas Tls. 84 cash. Tramways "B" Tls. 56 cash.

Bank of Formosa Meeting. A general meeting of the shareholders of the Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Formosa) was held on the 2nd inst; when Mr. Yagui, in the course of his half-yearly report on the bank's working, said that the money market in Formosa had been characterized by considerable tightness throughout the term under review, owing to the calls made on the shares of the sugar refineries, and demand for capital to run tea preparing operations. The Bank's branches in China are in a "prosperous condition," the political situation there having become quiet since April last. The paper notes issued by the Bank averaged 18,500,000 yen; the issue on the last day of the term reaching 34,000,000 yen. Its Singapore branch was opened on the 2nd of September to assist in the development of Japan's South Sea trade, and also in view of the approaching commencement of the steamship service to the southern ports. A dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum was declared.

The prices necessarily vary from day to day and the Sanitary Board has no power to compel stallholders to sell at the prices quoted.

W. BOWEN ROWLANDS  
Secretary, Sanitary Board.







**"STRIKE THE POLICE."**

**Alleged Angry Chinese Throw Stones at Officers.**

At the Police Court, this morning, two hawkers who, it was alleged, would not obey the orders of an Indian constable to put their wares on the side channel, were charged with assaulting the police.

Mr. Woodhouse conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Southern, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, defended.

According to the statement of Sergeant Floyd, the Indian constable cautioned a hawker to keep clear of the pavement, but he took no notice. When the constable was arresting him the second hawker assaulted the constable and when, with the aid of another officer, he was taking the defendant to the station a crowd followed calling out "To Chai Yau" (Strike the Police) and threw stones at them.

**Threw Stones and Fruit.**

Indian Constable 809 said that yesterday at 4.30 p.m. he was on duty in D'Aguiar Street and he saw the first defendant and other hawkers there with their stalls, and he warned them not to cause an obstruction. He told them not to place their stalls on the footpath but to put them six feet apart on the side channel. At the time the first defendant had his goods on the road. When he returned he found that the defendant had his goods in the same place and had not obeyed his orders. He then arrested the defendant and asked him to go to the station. The first defendant then turned to the second defendant and said "He is taking me to the station." The second defendant thereupon struck witness on the side and chest. There were other Chinese there and they commenced to throw stones and fruit. He detained both of the defendants and with the assistance of another constable he took them to the station. He asked some coolies to carry the first defendant's stall but the Chinese who were there said: "Don't carry the stall," and the coolies refused to carry it. The defendants went quietly to the station.

**Cross-examined.**

By Mr. Russ: The stall was on the road when he first went up. There were two stalls and two baskets placed in the road, not in the side channel. He said the sergeant told him to put the stall in the road. He saw bananas on the stall but he did not take one. He was not a constable who would take a banana; therefore he could not be asked to pay for one. He did not say when he came back that he was going to move the stall and would kick the whole thing over. The stall was not knocked over. He did not seize hold of the first defendant and strike him on the face. He did not step on an umbrella and smash it. He did take the defendants to the station and charge them with assaulting him. He did ask coolies to carry the stall to the station but the man brought into Court was not the man he asked. He did not hear any coolie say that he would not carry the stall because it was so broken. The stall was not broken. It was true that a crowd followed him. They followed him as far as Lyndhurst Terrace—about two minutes walk. He did not meet any other officers.

Mr. Woodhouse: These men must appear extremely stupid. I am sure, but they find it very difficult to understand the interpretation. All the questions must be repeated two or three times. They talk Punjabi.

His Worship:—Oh, very well.

**Called Out "Strike."**

Indian Constable 743 said he saw Chinese throwing stones and fruit at the last constable. He arrested the first defendant. The defendants called out "Strike," and Chinese commenced to throw stones at them. Both the other constable and himself saw bricks thrown. He saw the stalls of the defendants lying in the road. If they had tried to pick up the stall the Chinese would have assaulted them.

By Mr. Russ:—The people got the fruit that they threw at the police from a stall on the road.

The stall was not upset. The fruit was taken from the baskets forming the stall. He asked a coolie to carry the stall, but he could not say who he was. They were calling out "strike." He saw the first defendant throwing fruit, but not the second because he was in custody. The latter, however, was calling out "strike."

The first defendant said he was a hawker and had permission to have a stall at the top of D'Aguiar Street. His stall was on the side channel. About four o'clock yesterday, the first Indian constable came and pulled his things from the side channel into the road. When he came to his stall he took a banana and he asked him for one cent. The constable would not pay him and he overturned his stall into the road. He did not say why he did that. The constable then caught hold of him and slapped him. He then told witness to take it away, but the stall was smashed. The first witness took him to the station. Another constable came and arrested the second defendant. He did not assault the constable. He had been there twenty two years and he knew it was unlawful to assault the police.

By His Worship: The first witness blew a whistle to arrest the other defendant who was picking up his things.

**"Nothing More."**

His Worship:—Do you mean to tell me that this constable took a banana and you asked him for payment and he kicked your stall over; that that is all that happened. Come what did happen?

Defendant:—Nothing more.

His Worship:—Then it is ridiculous.

The other defendant corroborated the story told by the first hawker. He was arrested, he said, because he picked up the other man's things.

Another witness for the defence said he saw the constable on duty in D'Aguiar Street pull the stall and upset it. He had been a hawker for forty years and had never been in trouble.

His Worship:—So you have been a good hawker, have you?

Witness smilingly acknowledged the Magisterial compliment, and said he did not hear the police whistle blow, as he was rather deaf.

His Worship:—Did you see another constable there?

Witness:—No.

His Worship:—Were you blind too? (laughter).

The first defendant was fined \$7 and the second \$5.

**THE TYPHOON.**

Considerable surprise was created at about 5.40 o'clock last evening by the hoisting of signals indicating that a typhoon was situated to the north-east of the Colony within the 300 miles area. Earlier in the day it had been notified that a typhoon had entered the coast to the south of Foochow, and as this was the only disturbance of which Hongkong had been informed (save one west of Guam, about 1,000 miles distant), it was naturally thought that all danger of a visitation was past.

It appears, however, according to to-day's report from the Observatory, that the typhoon which entered near Foochow curved west, then south-west and finally south, passing within 200 miles of Hongkong. At 11.50 a.m. to-day it was located central between Swatow and Luzon, and was then filling up. If the Observatory calculations be correct, the typhoon took a most remarkable track.

When the signals were hoisted last evening there was a rush on the part of native craft to the shelter at Causeway Bay, while a number of steamers put off to less exposed spots than the open harbour, lest the worst should happen. The signals were lowered at 6.20 this morning.

The German mail steamer Prinz Ludwig, which left Shanghai on Saturday, was due here last night, but at the time of writing she has not been signalled. She was to have called at Foochow, and has probably experienced a rough trip.

**POST OFFICE.****SIBERIAN ROUTE, SUPERSCRIPTION UNNECESSARY FOR EUROPE.**

Letters and postcards for Europe will in future be despatched by the route of Siberia unless marked by the sender for transmission by another route. Printed matter and samples will continue to be sent by the Suez Canal route.

**MAILS VIA SIBERIA.**

Left	Due
London	Shanghai
Aug. 28	Sept. 14
Sept. 1	Sept. 16

**MAILS DUE.**

Siberian, Linan, 19th inst.  
American, Chiao Maru, 27th inst.  
American, Nippon Maru, 18th prox.

**MAILS CLOSE.**

Swatow and Siam—Per Landat Soblett, 19th Sept., 8 a.m.  
Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Naples—Per Prinz Ludwig 19th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Weihaiwei and Tientsin—Per Chipping, 19th Sept., 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 19th Sept., 1.15 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Pootung, 19th Sept., 8 p.m.

Pakhoi, Haiphong and Saigon—Per Hongkong, 20th Sept., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Haiyang, 20th Sept., 10 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Japan, 20th Sept., noon.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Fukuoka, 20th Sept., 11 a.m.

Japan via Kobe—Per Thongwa, 20th Sept., noon.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 20th Sept., 1.15 p.m.

Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tjibodas, 21st Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per Taiyuan, 21st Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Loongsang, 21st Sept., 1 p.m.

Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Himdal, 21st Sept., 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 21st Sept., 1.15 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Huh, 21st Sept., 3 p.m.

Chioo and Newchwang—Per Ningpo, 21st Sept., 3 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Linan, 21st Sept., 5 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Hangsang, 21st Sept., 5 p.m.

Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Sungkiang, 21st Sept., 5 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 22nd Sept., 9 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji—Per Nankin, 22nd Sept., 9 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Namang, 23rd Sept., 11 a.m.

Straits and Burma—Per Mutira, 23rd Sept., 11 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Kulsang, 24th Sept., 10 a.m.

Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents)—Per Calcedonia, 24th Sept., 11 a.m.

Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States and South America via San Francisco—Per China, 24th Sept., 11 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Taming, 24th Sept., 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand via Thursday Islands—Per Empire, 25th Sept., 10 a.m.

Tientsin—Per Hinhow, 26th Sept., 8 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chingna, 26th Sept., 8 p.m.

Weihaiwei, Chioo and Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 26th Sept., 8 p.m.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Brindisi (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail (Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the pillar boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) (Late Letters 11.00 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents.) 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